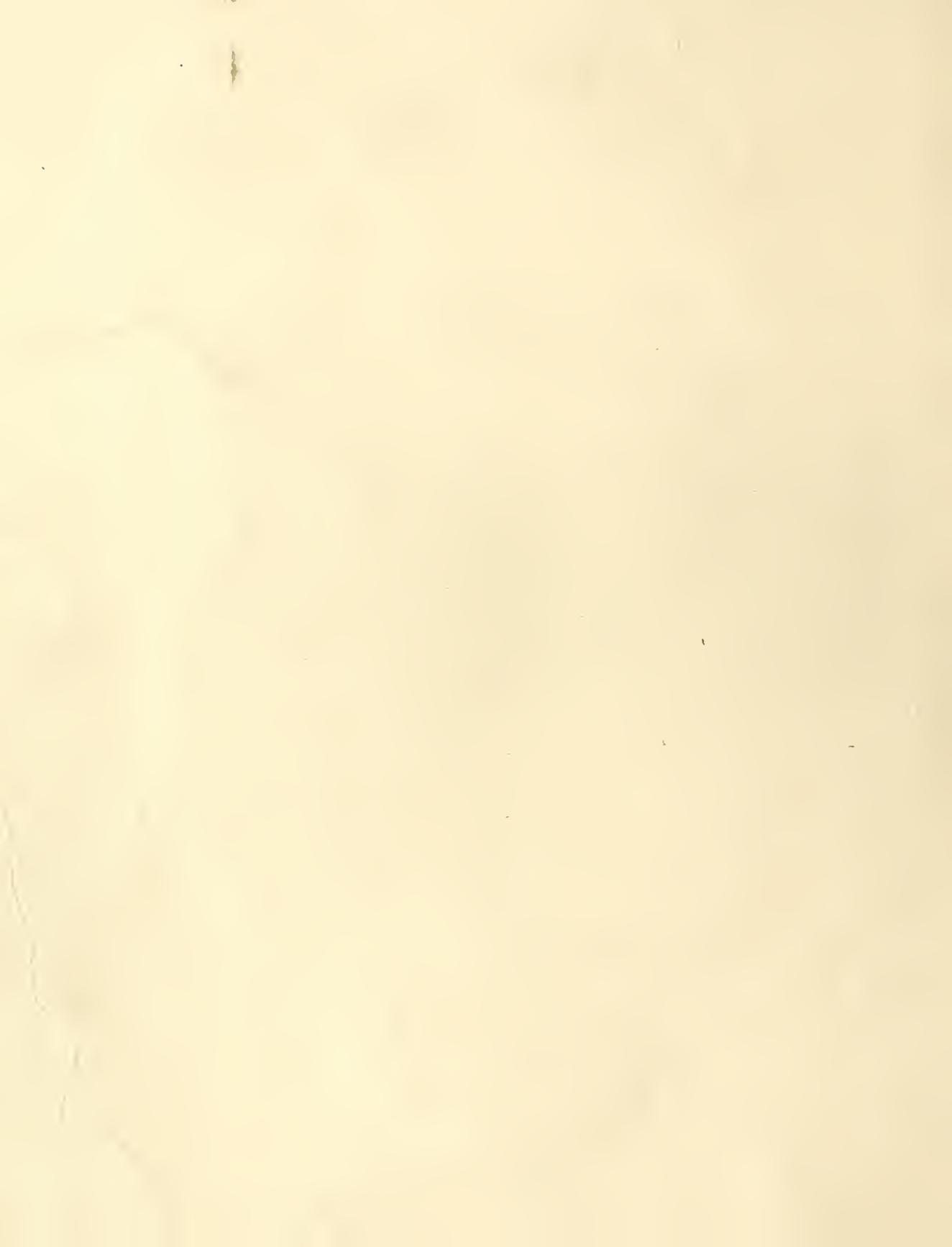


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NURSERIES

1930
1931

AUGUSTA
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SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

HELM

GLADIOLI

The Most Satisfactory Cut Flowers

GLADIOLI in your garden will prove doubly valuable and enjoyable. Not only do they provide beautiful garden coloring during the summer months, but they also furnish excellent cut flowers for the house. They last longer when cut

than any others and they open up best in water.

We offer a few of the finest, noted for their large size and strong color markings.

By planting these flowers at various intervals you may enjoy them continuously all summer.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Primulinus. Orange saffron color.

America. Soft lavender pink. Very popular. Large blossoms.

Anna Eberius. Violet purple, heavily blotched with rich purple.

Butterfly. Large pale, salmon-yellow ruffled flowers.

Challenger. Dark, rich, velvety-red color.

E. J. Shaylor. Rose carmine. Rich purple feathers on lower petals. Ruffled flowers.

Flaming Vale. Large, deep cardinal-red flowers. Throat a little deeper.

Halley. Salmon pink, shaded purple and red on yellow. Early.

Highland Laddie. Large, beautiful pink.

Indian Maid. Peach blossom pink with deep throat.



Le Marcehal Foch. Soft lavender pink. Early.

Lily White. Ivory with rich cream at center. Early.

Mary Pickford. Creamy-white with throat of soft sulphur-yellow.

Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet with rose tint, lighter throat.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Bright rose-pink on a pure white ground. There is a giant blotch of rich carmine red on lower petals.

1910 Rose. Vivid rose, striking white midribs. Very early.

Wilbrinck. Flesh pink, lower petals sprayed purple. Very early.

Schwaben. Smooth sulphur-yellow, with lower petals deep canary with a violet blotch. Very showy.

Prices: 10¢ each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100

SPECIAL COLLECTION Fruitland Mixture of Large Flowering Gladioli

A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright colored flowers.

Prices: 50c per dozen \$3.75 per 100

DAFFODILS

Emperor. Large yellow blossoms.
Empress. Trumpet yellow, perianth white.
Prices....\$1.75 per doz.; \$12.50 per 100

HYACINTHS

Gertrude. Brilliant Pink.
Grand Maitre. Bright Porcelain Blue.
L'Innocence. Pure White.
Roi Des Belges. Deep Red.
Prices...\$1.75 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100

JONQUILS

Campernelle Rugulosus. Single yellow, very fragrant; larger than the plain Campernelle.
Prices.....\$1.25 per doz.; \$8.50 per 100

SNOWDROPS

Too well known to need description.
Prices.....75¢ doz.; \$6.00 per 100

SWEET PEA SEED

Super Spencer Mixture: 25¢ an ounce;
75¢ per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.00 for 1 lb.

DARWIN TULIPS

Bartigon. Fiery Red.
Clara Butt. Salmon Pink.
Farnecombe Sanders. Bright Scarlet.
Inglecombe Yellow. Yellow.
Pride of Haarlem. Rosy Carmine.
Princess Elizabeth. Deep Rose Pink.
Rev. H. Ewbank. Light Heliotrope.
W. Copeland. Delicate Lavender.

Prices.....75¢ dozen; \$5.00 100
Darwin Mixed...60¢ dozen; \$4.00 100

**ORDER
EARLY**
IT PAYS!

ORDER BLANK

To FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. O. DRAWER No. 910

AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of the amount must accompany order.

DATE **AMOUNT
ENCLOSED.** \$

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted,

write here the word "Yes".

SOLD TO.....

STREET ADDRESS or BOX NUMBER.....

TOWN..... **STATE**..... **COUNTY**.....

SHIP TO:.....

STREET ADDRESS.....

TOWN..... **STATE**..... **COUNTY**.....

SHIP VIA.....

(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")

Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalog.

(Continue order on other side of sheet)

TOTAL

Fruitland Nurseries

ORDER BLANK

Established 1856

SPECIAL NOTE—Read Carefully

We desire the names of persons who you know are interested in flowers and beautiful surroundings; those who are building fine new homes or have grounds that need landscaping. If you know of only one or two send them in to us with your order. It will be a favor to us and one we will appreciate.

NOTE—Please give street address with above names when necessary.



For Nearly Three Quarters of a Century We Have Faithfully Served the South



OR seventy-three years Fruitland Nurseries have been adding beauty and color to Southern homes and countless acres of ripening fruit were bringing pleasure and health to many people before the bugle call of attack and retreat and the roar of hostile cannon brought desolation to the Southland.

If it were possible to trademark trees, flowers and shrubs so that throughout their life one could tell where they were produced it would be most interesting to those of us who love the fragrance and beauty of growing things to stop at the elaborate estates and the humble cottages through many Southern states and see the magnificent and stately trees, the flowering shrubs and heavily loaded fruit trees that owe their existence to this pioneer nursery.

It was in 1856 that The Fruitland Nurseries came into existence; the owner's idea being to supply to his friends and neighbors nursery products of surpassing excellence. He knew that young plants must be fed and cared for as tenderly as young of any kind. Money was scarce in those days; and more so in the days that followed the war. But your grandparents—and mine—loved the color of flower, field and forest, even as you and I. And soon they found that this young nursery could be depended upon to furnish the very best. Not everything could be had at Fruitland in those days but what there was was good and that is why generation after generation have depended upon the great nursery that is The Fruitland of today for their trees, their shrubs and their plants.

In the early days of reconstruction certain standards were established and precedents set that are in force today. Everything that is

offered for sale must be THE BEST. He must be given full and accurate information as to the proper care of what he buys. His needs must be carefully considered and he must not be sold anything not suitable for his section or his grounds. And what is sold must be priced fairly. We long since found that our experience and methods enabled us to maintain a very high standard of quality at very low prices.

Records, carefully compiled over a period of seventy-three years, enable us to tell what is best suited—not just for every section—but for every neighborhood. Added to this written record, and almost as valuable, is what our customers tell us when they come to see us. And it is a matter of very great gratification to us to know that every customer knows he is as welcome at Fruitland as he would be in the home of his oldest friend. So, whenever they are in our neighborhood, in they come and tell us how the last shipment is doing and what success their neighbors are having.

The selection of trees and shrubs should never be a matter of impulse. If you have a bare spot in your yard; if there is something unsightly you want to hide from everyday sight, take this catalog and pick out something you think would be pleasing.

If it is something with which you are unfamiliar, be sure that you find out just what it is before you order. The size to which shrubbery grows; its flowering habits, the length of time its foliage stays green are all important. Many people send us kodak pictures of such spots and ask our advice. Others draw a rough diagram of the entire lot, showing the location and size of buildings, trees, walks and shrubbery already planted. This often enables us to offer suggestions of value—without charge, of course.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
Successors to P. J. BERCKMANS CO.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Read Carefully Before Ordering



A CARLOAD OF NANDINAS READY FOR SHIPPING

WHEN TO ORDER—ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalog. Give size and catalog price. Never give local names, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

Always address all communications to FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Drawer 910, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE—All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalog. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS AND FACILITIES—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given upon application. Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad enables us to secure rates of freight to all points. Owing to the fact that nursery stock has been advanced to first class rate by the express companies, the express charges are a great deal higher than heretofore. On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or Parcel Post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

PACKING—All articles in this catalog packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

WE WANT YOU TO VISIT US

Our Nursery is located on highway No. 52. Drive out Broad Street about five miles and you will see the sign at our entrance. Come any time except Sundays.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or by Checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks (minimum charge ten cents) on all points except Augusta, New York, and a few large cities, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. Make remittances payable to Fruitland Nurseries.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failure arising from delays or exposure in transit, defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year. When specimen plants are selected at the nurseries, a slightly higher price will be charged.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.

Our landscape service can help you



Make Your Home More Attractive Through Our
LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Trees and shrubs are, or should be, practically permanent things. It should not be necessary for you to be continually buying new trees, shrubs and plants to replace something you have found to be unsatisfactory.

It is for the purpose of making the first planting the last one that we maintain our Landscape Department, in charge of men who are both scientific and amazingly practical. They will lay out the most extensive and elaborate estate or offer sound advice on the beautifying of the smallest city lot and give to each the same thoughtful care and skill that a life time of experience and the carefully kept records of a seventy-three-year-old nursery gives them.

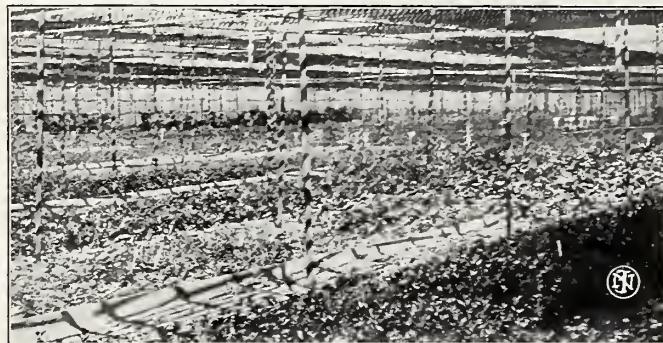
If a visit to your grounds is made, there is, of course, a small charge, based upon the time required and the expense of the trip. But every charge is made at actual cost, and the expense is surprisingly low.

Kodak pictures and rough drawings with accurate dimensions of your property, home and other buildings, also the location of roads and walks—and the direction the house faces, are often all that is needed. But your request for assistance should be made well in advance of planting time. It takes a little time for us to study your problem; and, possibly, more for you to consider our recommendations. And planting seasons, you know, will not wait.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Provide Unusual and Artistic Settings



Partial View of Our Lath Frame Where Millions of Young Plants Are Grown the First Year

THE FIGURE AFTER EACH NAME IN LARGE BLACK TYPE DENOTES ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF PLANT.

ORNAMENTAL shrubs are extensively used in beautifying all homes. Homes, large and small alike, need the finishing touch given by planting to make them homelike and attractive. A small investment in planting pays for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in owning it.

Shrubbery properly planted and massed finds its chief use in softening the lines of a foundation, or of borders, edges of walls and boundaries; in filling depressions, screening objectional views; in covering slopes or dividing areas. From spring until frost there may be a succession of bloom. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the home owner.

Althea Frutex. See *Hibiscus Syriacus*.

AZALEA

6-10 ft.

Azalea calendulacea. (Great Flame Azalea). This is one of the many beautiful native flowering plants which grows throughout the Eastern States. The blossoms appear in April in clusters and are of various colors: yellow, orange, buff and various shades of red. We offer a variety of colors, but plants are not separated as to color.

Azalea nudiflora. (Pinxterbloom). (Wood Honeysuckle). The well-known native variety, which produces fragrant, pinkish white blossoms in April before the leaves appear. When planting Azaleas, soil from the woods should be used, and plants mulched with half rotted leaves, thus reproducing, as near as possible, their native environment.

PRICES:

2-2½ ft. strong clumps transplanted.....	Each \$2.50	10 \$22.50
18-24 in. clumps transplanted.....	2.00	17.50
12-18 in. clumps transplanted.....	1.50	12.50

BERBERIS—(Barberry) **4 ft.**

Berberis thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Not recommended for Southern plantings, except in Piedmont region. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:

24-30 in., well-branched.....	Each \$.75	10 \$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.50
12-18 in., well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea. (Red-leaved Japanese Barberry.) Similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry, except foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red.

PRICES:

15-18 inches	Each \$.75	10 \$6.50
12-15 inches .....	.60	5.00

BUDDLEIA—(Butterflybush) **8 ft.**

Buddleia davidi magnifica. (Oxeye Butterflybush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. Should be cut to within twelve inches of ground in late winter, thus giving more blossoms and making a more shapely plant. The blossoms are on the current year's growth.

PRICES:

4- 5 ft., heavy	Each \$1.25	10 \$10.00
3- 4 ft., heavy	1.00	8.00
2- 3 ft., well-branched .....	.75	6.00
18-24 in., well-branched .....	.50	4.00

CAESALPINIA—(Poinciana) **8 ft.**

Caesalpinia gilliesii. Tall shrub or small tree. Very vigorous. Flowers large, borne in clusters, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise," a name that is also applied to *Strelitzia reginae*. Price: From pots..... 75¢ each

Every home should have the South's best shrubbery

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



CALICCARPA—(Beautyberry) 6 ft.

Callicarpa americana. (American Beautyberry.) With purple berries produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

CALYCANTHUS—(Sweetshrub) 6 ft.

Calycanthus floridus. (Common or Strawberry Shrub.) The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks. Grows well in shady locations.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

CASSIA—(Senna) 8 ft.

Cassia Corymbosa. A free-flowering plant, perfectly hardy here. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers produced in great profusion from July until frost. A most effective lawn plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.60	5.00
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

CERCIS—(Redbud) 30 ft.

Cercis chinensis. (Japanese Redbud.) Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
3-4 feet	1.50	12.50



Buddleia

Proper planting means much to the Southern home



DEUTZIA

CHIONANTHUS—(Fringetree) 8 ft.

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringetree.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.00	9.00

CYDONIA—(Japan Quince) 6 ft.

Cydonia japonica. (Flowering Quince.) One of the most showy early flowering shrubs, commencing to bloom in late winter, followed by quince-like fruits in August, which may be made into conserves and jellies. We offer the following colors: pink, red, crimson and salmon.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
2-3 feet	1.00	8.50
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00

DEUTZIA 8 ft.

All varieties of Deutzia should be severely pruned directly after blossoming, and old wood removed.

Deutzia scabra. (Pride of Rochester.) Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

Deutzia scabra crenata. (Fuzzy Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

Deutzia scabra candidissima. (Snowflake Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

DEUTZIA—Continued

Deutzia rosea floribunda. (Shellpink Deutzia.) Same as *Deutzia seabrae candidissima*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.50
18-24 inches, very bushy.....	.35	3.00

Deutzia gracilis. (Slender Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf. This plant blooms early in April and is valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches .....	.75	\$6.50
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.50

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

EUONYMUS 6-10 ft.

Euonymus bungeanus. (Winterberry Euonymus.) A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height, 8 to 12 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
4-5 feet .....	.75	6.50
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50

EXOCHORDA—(Pearlbush) 10 ft.

Exochorda grandiflora. A desirable, large growing shrub. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass, this plant is most conspicuous. Does not require much pruning.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well branched.....	\$1.25	...
3-4 feet, well branched	1.00	8.00
2-3 feet, well branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches, well branched.....	.50	4.50



EXOCHORDA

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell) 6-8 ft.

Splendid old shrubs with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, which appear very early in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes they are confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and also good fillers for massed shrubs.

To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Forsythia intermedia. (Border Forsythia.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa. (Weeping Forsythia.) A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei. (Fortune Forsythia.) Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Blooms in March.

Forsythia viridissima. (Greenstem Forsythia.) Flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, 5-6 ft., well-branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Four years, 4-5 ft., well-branched.....	.75	6.00
Three years, 3-4 ft., well-branched.....	.60	5.00
Two years, 2-3 ft., well-branched.....	.50	4.50



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Blooming shrubs add attractiveness and color

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



HIBISCUS—(Althaea) 10 ft.

Hibiscus syriacus. (Althaea Frutex.) (Shrub-Althaea.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet, extra strong.....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.



HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA 4 ft.

Hydrangea opuloides. When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well branched.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in., branched.....	1.00	8.50
12-18 inch .....	.75	6.50

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (Peegee Hydrangea.) Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. A most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	\$.75	\$6.50
One year .....	.50	4.00

**Sheep Manure Will Improve
Your Shrubbery**

Our pruned plants grow better

HYPERICUM—(Goldflower) 2 ft.

Hypericum moserianum. A beautiful dwarf shrub. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective, when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, extra heavy.....	\$.85	\$7.50
Two years, extra heavy.....	.60	5.00
One year, well-branched.....	.50	4.00

JASMINUM—(Jasmine) 3 ft.

Jasminum floridum. A very desirable variety with flexuous branches and very pretty foliage. Golden-yellow flowers half an inch in diameter produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington.

PRICE:	Each	10
Three years	\$.50	\$4.00

Jasminum humile. (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Almost evergreen; hardy as far north as Maryland; leaves dark green; bright yellow flowers, produced in April in open clusters; blooms almost continuously until fall.

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

Jasminum primulinum. (Primrose Jasmine.) An evergreen in this section, but further north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon Jasminum nudiflorum.

PRICES:	Each	10
2- 3 feet, very heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.00

KERRIA—(Globe Flower) 6 ft.

Kerria japonica florepleno. (Corchorus Japonica.) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, strong.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Two years, strong.....	.75	6.50



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM



CRAPE MYRTLE

LAGERSTROEMIA—(Crape Myrtle) 6-12 ft.

Lagerstroemia indica. (Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in June. We offer three colors: white, crimson and pink. Bush or tree form.

All plants will be pruned before shipping.

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.

If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful. During wet seasons these plants are attacked by a disease which turns the foliage black. Two sprayings will usually control this. One as soon as it is noticed on plants; another two weeks later. Use one-half pound Fungi-Bordo: 6 teaspoonsful Black Leaf 40 to each 3 gallons of water.

PRICES:	Each	10
4- 5 feet, well-branched.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3- 4 feet, well-branched.....	1.00	8.00
2- 3 feet, well-branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00

LESPEDEZA—(Bush Clover) 5 ft.

Lespedeza formosa. (Desmodium penduliflorum. Purple Bushclover.) A very beautiful shrub with drooping branches. Rosy-purple flowers are produced in late summer. This plant dies to ground every year and grows out in early spring. This old top should be cut off.

Price:	Each	10
Three year	\$1.00	\$8.50

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle) 8 ft. Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated. To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, these should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish-white flowers which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Lonicera morrowi. (Morrow Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Lonicera pink. A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

Lonicera ruprechtiana. (Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Lonicera tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A large-growing variety with dark-green foliage, and pink colored flowers in April, followed by crimson fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
3- 4 feet .....	.75	\$6.50
2- 3 feet, bushy .....	.50	4.50
18-24 in., well-branched .....	.40	3.50

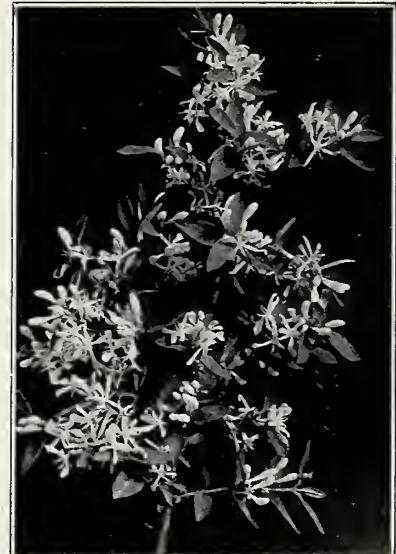
MERATIA—(Calycanthus) 10 ft.

Meratia praecox. (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

Pearl Bush. See Exochorda.

Have your planting well planned



LONICERA

Our Landscape Department is
always ready to help solve
your planting problems



PHILADELPHUS

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena. (Dbl. White-flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best early flowering shrubs.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$1.50
2-3 feet	1.00

Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. (Dbl. Pink-flowering Almond.) Same as the double white Almond, except the flowers are double pink. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.50
18-24 inches	1.00

Prunus mume. (Japanese Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
4-5 feet	1.25	10.00

PUNICA—(Pomegranate) 6 ft.

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

Punica granatum alba. Double white.

Punica granatum rubra. Beautiful double red flowers.

Punica granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., heavy, well-branched	\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 ft., heavy, well-branched	.75	6.50
2-3 ft., branched	.50	4.50

NOTE: Above should be pruned in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.

SALIX—(Pussywillow) 8 ft.

Salix discolor. (Pussywillow.) The well-known Pussy-willow with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
2-3 feet	.75	6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

Try our special Southern evergreen grass seed

PHILADELPHUS—(Mockorange) 4-6 ft.

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

Philadelphus coronarius. (Sweet Mockorange.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

Philadelphus gordoniensis. (Gordon Mockorange.) A variety attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, leaves broad, bright-green; pure white flowers produced in dense racemes; blooms late.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. (Big Scentless Mockorange.) A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

Philadelphus laxus. (Drooping Mockorange.) Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late blooming variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet	.50	4.00
2-3 feet	.40	3.50

Philadelphus virginia. A new variety. Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and large semi-double fragrant flowers, sometimes two and one-half inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. Also blooms during the summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.90	\$8.50
18-24 inches	.75	6.00

NOTE: To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, all *Philadelphus* should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

SALVIA—(Autumn Sage) 4 ft.

Salvia greggi. (Autumn Sage.) This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine. Very effective for massing. A most satisfactory plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three year, heavy	\$.90	\$8.50
Two year, heavy	.75	6.00

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREA 4-8 ft.

To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, these should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Spiraea prunifolia plena. (Double Bridalwreath Spirea.) A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet	.60	5.00
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

Spiraea reevesiana lanceata. (Reeves Double Spirea.) With large, round clusters of double-white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

Spiraea reevesiana. (Reeves Single Spirea.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

Spiraea vanhouttei. (Vanhoutte Spirea.) A graceful shrub, growing six to eight feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, well-branched	.60	5.50
2-3 feet	.50	4.00

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$.90	\$8.50
24-30 inches	.85	7.50
18-24 inches	.60	5.50
12-18 inches	.50	4.50



PERPETUAL BLOOMING

SPIREAS

3-5 ft.

Spiraea anthony waterer. (Anthony Waterer Spirea.) A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. Flowers, rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

Spiraea froebeli. (Froebel Spirea.) A fine, free-growing sort; rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia. (White Japanese Spirea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, extra heavy.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Three years, extra heavy.....	.75	6.50
Two years, extra heavy.....	.50	4.50

Spiraea billiardi. (Billiard Spirea.) A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet .....	.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00



SPIRAEA REEVESIANA



SPIRAEA FROEBELI

STEPHANANDRA 3 ft.

Stephanandra flexuosa. (Cutleaf Stephanandra.) A very graceful and desirable shrub, with spreading, drooping branches; leaves serrated. At the time of unfolding these are tinted with red. During the summer the leaves are of a deep glossy green, and in autumn tones of reddish purple are assumed. White flowers in soft feathered racemes are produced in May.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet .....	.50	\$6.00

SYMPHORICARPOS 4 ft.

Symporicarpos racemosus. (Common Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing four to six feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symporicarpos vulgaris. (Coralberry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; four to six feet tall. Purplish-red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three year .....	.75	\$6.50
Two year .....	.50	4.50

SYRINGA—(Lilac) 6 ft.

Syringa persica lasciniata. (Cutleaf Persian Lilac.) Foliage finely cut; blossoms in April, being a light purple which has the customary lilac odor. Not attacked by diseases or insects.

PRICE:	Each	10
18-24 inches .....	.75	\$6.50

Your grounds are an important part of your home

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



TAMARIX—(Tamarisk) 15 ft.

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

Tamarix gallica. (French Tamarix.) Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink.

Tamarix odessana. (Odessa Tamarix.) A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *T. gallica*.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.50
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.00
3-4 feet, heavy .....	.50	4.00

VIBURNUM—(Snowball) 8 ft.

Viburnum opulus. (European Cranberrybush.) A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters the latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 inches, branched .....	.75	6.50

VITEX—(Chaste or Hemp Tree) 10 ft.

Vitex agnus-castus. (Lilac Chaste-Tree.) This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Vitex agnus-castus alba. (White Chaste-Tree.) Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.50	4.50

WEIGELA—(Diervilla) 6 ft.

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela hybrida candida. (Snow Weigela.) Pure white; excellent.

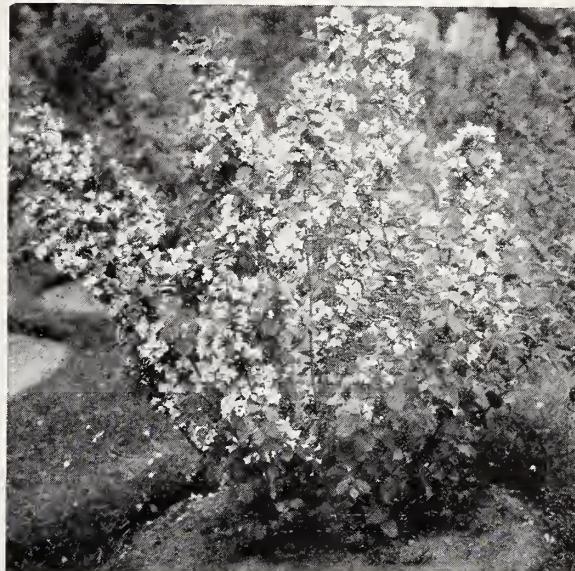
Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

Weigela hybrida Mt. Blanc. Blooms similar to *candida*, except that flowers at first are white; later turning to light pink.

Weigela rosea. (Pink Weigela.) Flowers are light pink; compact grower, free bloomer.

Weigela rosea variegata. Flowers pink, foliage white and green variegated.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.35	\$7.50
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.50



Weigela

ZIZYPHUS—(Raisin Tree) 10 ft.

Zizyphus jujuba. (Chinese Raisin Tree.) Stiff thorny branches covered with bright green shiny foliage. Bears plum-shaped, russet brown fruit with raisin flavor. Plant blooms over long period. Fruit ripens August 1st until November 1st. Excellent as bird food; also valuable as ornamental plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$9.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50

A LIST OF SHRUBS AND THEIR USES

Low-growing Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

Berberis thunbergii	Spiraea froebeli
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	Spiraea anthony waterer
Hypericum	Spiraea thunbergii
Salvia greggi	Symphoricarpos vulgaris

Callicarpa	Cydonia japonica
Calycanthus	Euonymus bungeanus
Chionanthus	Lonicera

Medium and Tall-Growing Varieties for Massing in Corners and Backgrounds

Buddleia	Philadelphus
Callicarpa	Spiraea
Deutzia	Punica (Pomegranate)
Exochorda	Syringa (Lilac)
Forsythia	Viburnum
Hibiscus	Weigela
Lonicera	

Varieties especially valuable for Fruit and Flowers

Cydonia japonica	Punica (Pomegranate)
Euonymus bungeanus	Symporicarpos
Lonicera	Vitex

Try our gladioli collection



ORNAMENTAL TREES

For Beauty and Shade

TREES are needed to frame the views of the house and give protection from the sun. Plant the trees in the border or on the lawn and you will be pleased with their value. Not only do they furnish beauty and shade but they screen out undesirable views, furnish privacy, ornament your grounds and act as wind-breaks.

Fruitland Grown Trees Are Better

It pays to plant our nursery grown trees instead of trees dug up in the woods. Our trees have well developed tops and roots. They look well and grow well, which cannot be said of the spindly looking forest seedlings.



ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF SHADE TREES

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

Acacia. (Mimosa.) See Albizzia.

ALBIZZIA—(Mimosa) 20 ft.

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia Julibrissin.) (Silktree.) A rapidly-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet, extra heavy	\$3.50		
8-10 feet, heavy	2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
6-8 feet, heavy	1.50	12.50	100.00
5-6 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00



ALEURITES FORDI

ALEURITES—(Tung-oil Tree) 30 ft.

Aleurites fordii. A medium-sized tree indigenous to Central China. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sand-

clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy	\$2.00	\$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach) 12 ft.

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

Amygdalus persica alboplena. (Double White flowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica carnea floreplena. (Double Pink flowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica rubroplena. (Double Red flowering Peach.)

PRICES:	Each	10
One year, 4-5 feet, extra heavy	\$1.25	\$10.00
One year, 3-4 feet, well-branched	1.00	8.50

Ithan, Pa.

Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

While visiting Augusta in the spring of 1926 I had a few plants shipped from your nurseries and among them two Deodaras. You expressed a doubt as to whether these trees would grow in this climate.

You will no doubt be interested to know that they have survived two winters, and are apparently in good healthy condition, and have grown to a height of about 27 or 28 inches.

They are planted in a southern exposure where they are well protected from north winds.

Yours very truly,

Try some of our sweet pea varieties

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



CELTIS (Hackberry) 50 ft.

Celtis occidentalis. One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air.

PRICES: Each 10

10-12 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50

Cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) See *Prunus.*



CERCIS—(American Redbud) 30 ft.

Cercis canadensis. A fast growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES: Each 10

8-10 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	14.00
5-6 feet	1.25	10.00

CORNUS—(Dogwood) 25 ft.

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) The native large whiteflowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES: Each 10
5-6 feet \$2.50 \$22.50
4-5 feet, well-branched 2.00 17.50
3-4 feet, well-branched 1.50 12.50
2-3 feet, branched 1.00 9.00

Cornus florida rubra. (Redflowering Dogwood.) Similar to the whiteflowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which make it a most effective tree.

PRICES: Each
3-4 feet \$4.50
2-3 feet 3.00

Elm. See *Ulmus.*



KOELREUTERIA.

GINKGO

(Maidenhair Tree) 60 ft.

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia.*)

A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C.

PRICES: Each 10

6-8 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
5-6 feet	1.50	12.50
4-5 feet	1.00	8.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50

KOELREUTERIA—

(Goldenrain Tree) 25 ft.

Koelreuteria paniculata. A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of

May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly.

PRICES: Each 10 PRICES: Each 10
8-10 feet \$2.00 \$17.50 5-6 feet \$1.25 \$10.00
6-8 feet 1.50 12.50 4-5 feet 1.00 8.50

Linden. (See *Tilia.*)

LIQUIDAMBAR—(Sweetgum) 60 ft.

Liquidambar formosiana. (Chinese Sweet Gum.) Excellent shade tree. Related to native Sweet Gum, but foliage is different in shape and wine-colored when young. New shoots are produced over a long season, making the coloring very attractive.

PRICE: Each 10
2-3 feet \$1.00 \$9.00

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweetgum.) One of our handsome native trees of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change to either yellow or deep purple. Valuable for street and landscape planting.

PRICES:
10-12 feet, well branched \$2.50 \$22.50
8-10 feet, well branched 2.00 17.50
6-8 feet, well branched 1.50 12.50

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent rapidly-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

PRICES:
10-12 feet \$2.00 \$17.50
8-10 feet 1.50 12.50
6-8 feet 1.25 11.00

MAGNOLIA—(Tulip Poplar) 80 ft.

Magnolia tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent rapidly-growing tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and a few flowers are produced the entire summer.

Magnolia liliiflora nigra. (Dark Purplish Red Chinese Magnolia.) Flowers several shades darker than *liliiflora.* A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer.

PRICES:
3-4 feet \$5.00
2-3 feet 3.00
18-24 inches 2.50

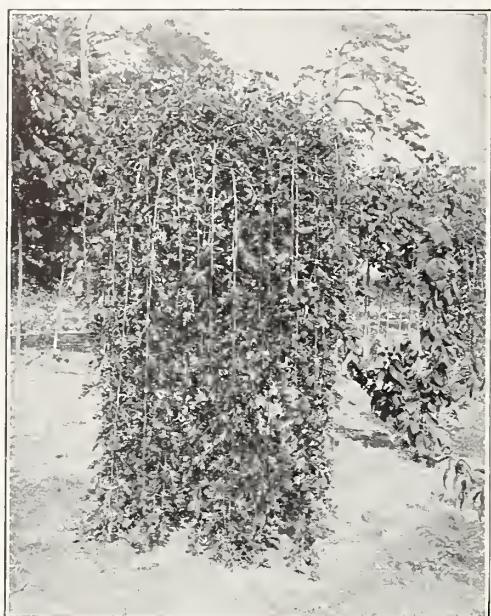
Magnolia soulangiana. (Soulange's Magnolia.) Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March.

PRICES:
2-3 feet \$4.00
18-24 inches 3.00

If it grows well in the South, Fruitland has it



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia



WEEPING MULBERRY

MORUS

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping Mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks and cemeteries.

PRICE: 5-7 feet stems, two-year heads..... Each 10
\$2.00 \$17.50

NYSSA

Nyssa sylvatica. (Tupelo; Sour or Black Gum.) A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green; in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it a most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue.

PRICE: 6-8 feet Each 10
\$2.00 \$17.50
5-6 feet 1.50 12.50
4-5 feet 1.00 9.00
Oak. See Quercus.

PLATANUS—(Planetree)

80 ft.

Platanus occidentalis. (American Planetree.) (Sycamore.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.

PRICE: 10-12 feet Each 10 100
\$2.50 \$22.50 \$200.00
8-10 feet 1.50 12.50 100.00
6-8 feet 1.00 8.50 75.00

POPULUS—(Poplar) 40-50 ft.

Populus engelii. (Carolina Poplar.) A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

Populus nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.



TEXAS UMBRELLA.

Populus simoni fastigiata. (Simon Poplar.) A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower.

PRICE: 12-14 feet Each 10 100
\$1.50 \$12.50 \$100.00
10-12 feet 1.00 8.50 75.00
8-10 feet75 6.50 55.00
6-8 feet50 4.50 40.00

Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

The Azaleas ordered from you were received in good condition. I am so pleased with them, and delighted with the shade of pink. Shall be glad to order from you again. Yours very truly,

Meridian, Miss.

Every home should have ornamental trees

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



PRUNUS—(Flowering Cherry and Plum) 10-20 ft.

Prunus avium plena. (Double-flowering Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICE: Each 10
3-4 feet \$1.50 \$12.50

Prunus cerasifera pissardii. (Purpleleaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PRICE: Each 10
4-6 feet \$1.00 \$8.00

Prunus pendula rosea. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single rose pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

PRICE: Each 10
5-6 feet, 1-year heads \$3.50



QUERCUS—(The Oak) 50-80 ft.

All of our oaks have been several times transplanted, and, therefore, have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus alba. (White Oak.) A beautiful variety with spreading branches and broad open head; light gray bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple in fall. One of our very finest oaks. Very desirable for street and lawn planting.

Quercus nigra. (Water Oak.) Too well known to need description.

PRICES: Each 10
8-10 feet \$3.50 \$32.50
6-8 feet 2.50 22.50
5-6 feet 1.75 15.00

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical, leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

PRICES: Each 10
8-10 feet \$3.50
6-8 feet 2.50 \$22.50
5-6 feet 1.75

Quercus phellos. (Willow Oak.) A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 feet, specimens \$4.00
8-10 feet 3.00 \$27.50

SALIX—(Willow) 40 ft.

Salix babylonica. (Babylon Weeping Willow.) The well-known variety.

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on *Salix Babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus protects it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES: Each 10
6-8 feet, heavy \$1.50 \$12.50
5-6 feet, heavy 1.25 10.00
4-5 feet, heavy 1.00 8.00
3-4 feet, heavy75 6.00

Sweet Gum. See Liquidambar.

NOTE
THE CRAPEMYRTLE
ILLUSTRATION ON
FRONT COVER

FRUITLAND SPECIAL GLADIOLUS COLLECTION

of Large Flowering Gladioli

Our own mixture of the finest assorted large flowering Gladioli. A splendid assortment and a big value.

One Dozen Bulbs.....50c

Columbia, S. C

Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I received the plants following day after you shipped them. They were well packed and in good condition. We are highly pleased and have put them in fertile soil and will give them the best of care.

Again thanking you,

Yours very truly,

Fruitland is the South's oldest nursery



HEDGES

Add Beauty to Home Landscape

HEDGES form a living wall or fence which grows in beauty from year to year. For low hedges or dividing lines, use Abelia, Berberis or Spirea, as described below. These are all graceful in form with beautiful foliage and flowers. For formal planting, use the Privets, Buxus, and Carolina Cherry. They are evergreens, dense and compact in growth, and easily cared for.

NOTE: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, set plants 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICE:	100
12-18 in., strong plants, from open ground.....	\$35.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Japanese Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson.

PRICES:	100
18-24 inches	\$35.00
12-18 inches	25.00

BUXUS—(Box)

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. (True Dwarf Box.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to five feet. The plants should be set from three to four inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES:	100
4-6 inches	\$17.50
3-4 inches, two years	15.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Prunus caroliniana.) (Wild Olive, Mock Orange of the South.) This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out.

PRICE:	100
6-12 inches, from beds.....	\$7.50 \$65.00

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 18 inches wide by 18 deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached height and width desired. Cultivate well.



Some of Our Dwarf Boxwood Waiting to be
Shipped to You

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year.

PRICES:	100	1000
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2-3 feet, well branched	\$8.00	\$65.00
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18-24 inches, well branched, transplanted.....	6.00	50.00
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NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced in the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

PRICE:	100
10-12 inches	\$65.00

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES:	100
18-24 inches	\$35.00
12-18 inches	25.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) Evergreen of rapid growth; ultimate height 10 feet; flowers creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICE:	100
8-12 inches	\$50.00

Abelia is becoming a popular hedge



BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Will Tone Your Yard With Year-Round Color



A VIEW OF SOME OF OUR BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

NO GROUP of plants claims greater beauty than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. There is need in all plantings for them. Their lovely green foliage gives color all through the year, especially in winter when warmth and color is so much needed. We grow a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Our plants are frequently transplanted, pruned, and are given plenty of space and are therefore stately, vigorous and healthy. Varieties which would not transplant successfully if grown in the open ground, are grown in pots.

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

ABELIA 6-8 ft.

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer.

For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$2.00	
3-4 feet, specimens	1.25	\$11.00
2-3 feet, strong from open ground .....	.90	8.00
18-24 inches, strong from open ground .....	.75	6.00
12-18 inches, strong from open ground.....	.50	4.50

ACACIA—(Opopanax) 20 ft.

Acacia farnesiana. (Sweet Acacia.) A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. Blooms are produced freely in February and March. Hardy on Southern coast.

A most delightful greenhouse plant in the North. By keeping this plant indoors it will blossom during the winter. The blossoms have a delicious fragrance. It should be in every collection of greenhouse plants.

PRICE:	Each
From pots	\$1.00



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. (Common Aspidistra.) A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires very little attention or light.

PRICE:	Each
8-10 leaves	\$1.50
4-7 leaves	1.00

Complete your home with vines



AUCUBA—(Golddust Tree) 8 ft.

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba himalaica. (Himalayan Aucuba.) A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.75	15.00
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Aucuba japonica variegata. (Golddust Tree.) A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window boxes; also for planting in masses.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	1.00	8.00



A BED OF AZALEA INDICA.

AZALEA 4 ft.

Azalea amoena. (Early Amoena.) A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	
12-15 inches, well-branched	1.75	
10-12 inches, well-branched	1.25	
8-10 inches	1.00	

Azalea hinodegiri. A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improvement over *A. amoena*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but it is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	\$2.00	\$18.50
8-10 inches	1.50	14.00
6-8 inches	1.25	11.00

AZALEA INDICA (Indica Azaleas) 6 ft.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indica Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer.

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousands Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described below in all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties in single flowers only.

Native host plants, and not enough water will cause Azalea to become subject to Red Spider and Lace Fly. These insects usually hatch in May and should be sprayed with Black Leaf 40 and Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. (These insecticides are listed on page 48 of our catalog.) If badly infested, spray at intervals of ten days. Usually two sprayings, one in May and one in September will control these insects. In spraying Azaleas, or other plants, be sure the under side of the leaf is wet with spray material. Directly after new growth begins in spring occasionally a few leaves will have "apples" on them. These should be picked off. They cause no material damage to the plants. We suggest using Peat in making Azalea beds and also as a mulch to retain the moisture, as these plants feed very near the surface of the ground. Peat is listed on page 48 of our catalog.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
8-12 inches	1.00	8.00

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes: Formosa, Phoenicea, Vitata Fortunei and Violacea Rubra.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches, very bushy	2.00	17.50

Azalea kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea.) A beautiful variety introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches	1.00	8.50

BERBERIS—(Barberry) 6 ft.

Berberis atrocarpa. A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. E. H. Wilson.

It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark green, three to six inches long. An excellent hardy Barberry, one of the best.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, well branched	\$2.50	
15-18 inches	2.00	
12-15 inches	1.50	



THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



CAMELLIA JAPONICA (Japonica) 10 ft.

This is one of our specialties. We can supply quite a large number of varieties, and also have a large stock of plants according to color. Our plants are all healthy, and we give them special attention at all times. Most of the plants are double, though we have some semi-double and single.

We have a very fine collection of Camellias in named varieties at 8-12 inches, \$1.00 each; 12-15 inches, \$2.00 each. The other Camellias listed in our catalog by color are from our stock plants whose labels have, in years past, been lost. Owing to the many confusing varieties, we list them by color only. Camellias will eventually have scale on the foliage, which spoils the appearance of the plants. This may be readily overcome by spraying in January with one part scalecide to fifteen parts water; again in July with two ounces Sulpho-Tobacco Soap to one gallon of water. These materials are listed on page 48 of our catalog.

Cultivation of Camellias for Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves or peat.

	Each
24-30 inches, variegated only	\$3.00
18-24 inches	2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
8-12 inches	.75

Cerasus caroliniana. See *Laurocerasus*.

CINNAMOMUM—(Camphor) 10-15 ft.

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphor Tree.) (Camphora officinalis.) This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. In transplanting, the plants from open ground will have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue. If dug with a ball of earth, an additional charge will be made.

	Each	10	100
4-6 feet, very bushy, bare roots	\$2.50	\$22.50	
3-4 feet, bare roots	1.50	12.50	\$100.00

CLEYERA 20 ft.

Cleyera ochnacea. (Cleyera japonica.) A slow growing plant related to the Camellias, requiring the same treatment. New foliage reddish, turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy-white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits, which are retained all winter. One of the better evergreens, which is all too little used.

	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimen	\$6.00	
3-4 feet	3.50	
2-3 feet	3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

COTONEASTER 6 ft.

Cotoneaster dielsiana. (Diels Cotoneaster.) A very satisfactory shrub with slender, spreading, arching branches. *Cotoneaster Simonsi.* (Simons Cotoneaster.) A shapely shrub; leaves oval; flowers white with pinkish cast; bright red berries.

	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50

Cotoneaster horizontalis. (Rockspray or Prostrate Cotoneaster.) A most satisfactory spreading plant suitable for terraces, walls and rock gardens. Pink blossoms followed by brilliant red fruits throughout the winter.

	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

You'll be delighted with our Roses

Cotoneaster microphylla. A low growing, prostrate shrub. Dark green oval leaves; bright red fruit.

	Each
15-18 inches	\$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

Cotoneaster salicifolia. An evergreen in this locality. A native of China. It is one of the most satisfactory tall-growing Cotoneasters for the South. Corymbs of white flowers produced in April, followed by red fruits, which ripen in October make this a most striking plant.

	Each
24-30 inches	\$2.00
18-24 inches	1.50

We can also supply in limited numbers a variety of the newer introduced Cotoneasters, such as *lactea*, *salicifolia floccosa*, and other scarcer kinds. If interested, we shall be glad to furnish further information.

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster) 10-15 ft.

Elaeagnus pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy-white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful shrub.

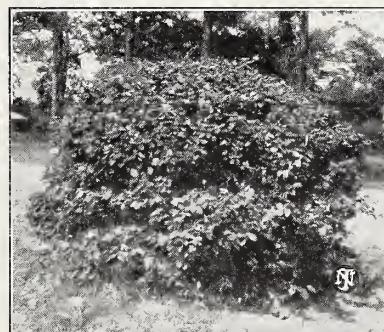
Elaeagnus pungens simoni. (Simon's Oleaster.) Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

Elaeagnus pungens variegata. Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit in March about size of cranberry.

	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50

Elaeagnus pungens reflexa. (Climbing Elaeagnus). Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.00	
24-30 inches	2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	18.50



ELAEAGNUS

ERIOBOTRYA 15 ft. (Loquat: Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant has the largest foliage of our broad-leaf evergreens. At its best as a specimen plant where all of its beauty is brought out. Of rapid growth and free from diseases and insects. It will grow in any location.

	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$5.00	\$45.00
3-4 feet, specimens	3.00	27.50
30-36 inches	2.00	17.50
24-30 inches	1.50	12.50

EUONYMUS 8 ft.

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Burningbush.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

Euonymus japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Goldspot Burningbush.) (Golden Euonymus.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine) 6 ft.

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. Flowers in middle of May; very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Gardenia fortunei. (Fortune Cape Jasmine.) Flowers larger than those of *Gardenia florida*.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

GORDONIA—(Loblolly Bay) 40 ft.

Gordonia lasianthus. A fine evergreen tree with large, dark green, shiny leaves. White flowers, similar to the Magnolias, are borne freely on young trees.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.00	8.50
12-18 inches	.75	6.50

ILEX—(Holly) 4 ft.

Ilex crenata. (Japanese Holly.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

PRICE:	Each	10
18-24 inches, very bushy	\$2.50	\$22.50
15-18 inches, very bushy	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, very bushy	1.50	12.50

30 ft.

Ilex opaca. (American Holly.) Our native holly. Needs no description. These plants will produce berries.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$6.00	
3-4 feet	3.50	
2-3 feet	2.50	

10 ft.

Ilex topeli. An evergreen holly with narrow leaves and small red berries. A cross between American and Yaupon holly.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	
12-18 inches	1.50	

20 ft.

Ilex vomitoria. (Yanpon.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	
18-24 inches	1.50	
12-18 inches	1.00	

ILLICIUM—(Anisetree) 15 ft.

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anisetree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
3-4 feet	2.00	17.50

2-3 feet \$1.50 \$12.50
18-24 inches 1.00 8.00

KALMIA—(American Laurel) 10-12 ft.

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, extra strong clumps	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches, extra strong clumps	1.50	12.50

LAUROCERASUS—(Carolina Cherry) 20 ft.

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana*.) (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment unless B & B. All plants from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B	\$4.00	\$37.50	
3-4 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B	2.50	22.50	
2-3 feet, heavy, bushy, bare roots	1.50	12.50	
18-24 inches, bushy, bare roots	1.00	8.50	\$75.00
12-18 inches, bushy, bare roots	.75	6.50	50.00

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Sheared plants.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet B & B	\$8.00
3-4 feet B & B	5.00
2-3 feet B & B	4.00

Laurocerasus officinalis. (English Cherry-Laurel.) These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good well-drained garden soil.

Not hardy
northern Washington,
D. C.

The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

PRICES:	Ea.	10
3-4 ft., bushy	\$3.50	\$30.00
2-3 ft., bushy	\$2.50	22.50
18-24 in., bushy	\$1.75	15.00
15-18 in., bushy	\$1.50	12.50
12-15 in., bushy	\$1.25	10.00

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA
(Sheared Plants)

Fruitland means personal service

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable. *Ligustrum anuense* (Sheared plants.) The well known hedge plants grown in tubs and kept trimmed in globe and pyramidal shapes. Excellent for urns and tubs.

PRICE:	Per Pair
2-3 feet, strong, bushy	\$4.00
18-24 inches	3.00

25 ft.

Ligustrum Japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms.

15 ft.

Ligustrum japonicum aureum. (Golden Japanese Privet.) Same as *Ligustrum japonicum* except that the leaves are golden.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 specimen	\$3.00	\$28.50
3-4 feet, well branched	2.00	17.50
2-3 feet, well branched, bare roots	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches, well branched, bare roots	1.00	8.50

15 ft.

Ligustrum japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silverleaf Privet.) A tall growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches, bare roots	2.00	17.50

20 ft.

Ligustrum japonicum marginatum aureum. (Goldleaf Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage make a very striking effect.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, bushy specimens ..	\$4.00	
3-4 feet, bushy specimens ..	3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet, well branched ..	2.00	17.50
18-24 ins., well-branched, bare roots ..	1.50	12.50

15 ft.

Ligustrum lucidum. (Glossy Privet.) A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well-branched ..	\$3.50	\$32.50
24-30 inches, well-branched ..	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches, well-branched ..	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched ..	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, well-branched ..	1.00	8.00



SHEARED PRIVET

Fruitland offers the finest collection of shrubs in the South

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle) 6 ft.

Lonicera Belgica. (Dutch Woodbine). Of semi-climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches	\$.50	\$4.00

MAGNOLIA 50 ft.

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	\$3.00
3-4 feet	2.50
2-3 feet	1.50
18-24 inches	1.25
12-18 inches	1.00

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and have finely-branched roots.

Magnolia fuscata. See *Michelia fuscata*.

MAHONIA—(Hollygrape) 6 ft.

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Hollygrape.) A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves, yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

Mahonia bealei. (Leatherleaf Hollygrape.) A Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

MICHELIA—(Banana Shrub) 20 ft.

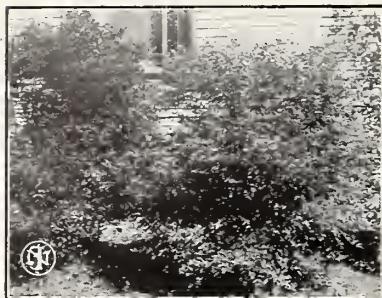
Michelia fuscata. (Magnolia fuscata.) (Banana Shrub). In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL
IT'S PLANTED

NANDINA 10 ft.

Nandina domestica. (Nandina.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C.



NANDINA

PRICES:

2-3 ft. specimens.	Each	10
\$3.50	.....	\$32.50
18-24 ins., speci-		
mens.		
Each	10	
\$2.50	.....	\$22.50
15-18 ins., speci-		
mens.		
Each	10	
\$1.50	.....	\$13.50
12-15 ins., speci-		
mens.		
Each	10	
\$1.00	.....	\$9.00

NERIUM—(Oleander) 15 ft.

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories.

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple carolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double carolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.
Double Dark Red.
Double Yellow.
Double Peach Blow.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well branched	\$3.00	\$27.50
30-36 inches, well branched	2.00	17.50
20-30 inches, well branched	1.50	12.50
15-20 inches	1.00	8.00
4-5 feet, specimens, single white, only	5.00	

OSMANTHUS—(Olive) 25 ft.

Osmanthus fortunei. (Fortune Olive.) (Holly-Leaf Tea Olive.) A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. Hardy at New York.

18 ft.

Osmanthus fragrans. (Olea fragrans.) (Sweet Olive.) (Tea Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
12-15 inches	2.00	17.50
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50

Osmanthus fortunei also in larger sizes, as follows:

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$5.00
30-36 inches	4.00
24-30 inches	3.50
18-24 inches	3.00

Our 74 years' experience is at your service



PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)

PACHYSANDRA (Japanese Spurge) 1 ft.

Pachysandra terminalis. (Japanese Pachysandra.) A low-growing evergreen, valuable as a ground cover. Bright green leaves; greenish-white flowers. Grows well in shady location.

PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.25	\$2.00

PHOTINIA 20 ft.

Photinia serrulata. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. The new growth is reddish, turning a dark green. The foliage is densely serrate. Flowers white in large corymbs in early April. Very conspicuous and desirable plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50



CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



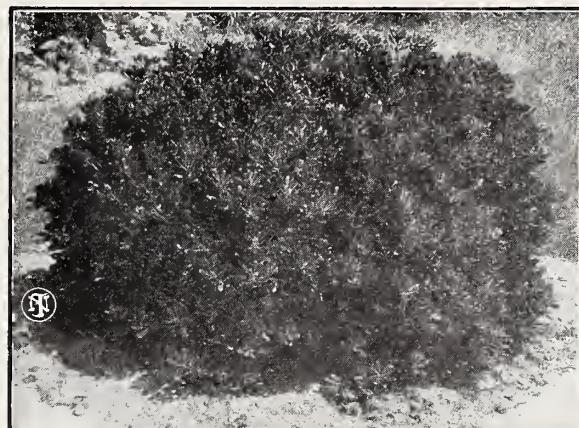
PITTOSPORUM 10 ft.

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, heavy	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches, well branched	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, branched	1.25	10.00
10-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.00

Pittosporum tobira variegata. (Variegated Pittosporum.) Similar to *P. tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	
10-12 inches	1.25	



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

PYRACANTHA—(Firethorn)

Small plants, any variety, from pots, \$20.00 per 100. No less than 50 sold at this price.

Pyracanthas will be severely pruned before shipping, to facilitate transplanting.

4 ft.

Pyracantha angustifolia. A much-branched spiny shrub with small linear leaves. Fruit a rich orange-red which hangs on all winter. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

6 ft.

Pyracantha crenulata. (Firethorn). A dense evergreen shrub, having bright yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

6 ft.

Pyracantha gloriosa. A new dwarf, spreading form of the Firethorn, having light green small foliage and bright orange berries; seems to be resistant to insect and fungus diseases. Makes a satisfactory low hedge.

4 ft.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

4 ft.

Pyracantha crenulata kansuensis. A small evergreen shrub, with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. Somewhat prostrate. It grows on stony mountain sides in China, and is recommended for those parts of the United States where the winters are mild.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.50	
12-15 inches	2.25	

15 ft.

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter.

May be trained against walls, buildings and over arched gateways, making a pleasing effect.

6 ft.

Pyracantha gibbsi yunnanensis. A beautiful variety similar to *lalandi* but of a spreading, dwarfish habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of orange-yellow berries. Small dull green leaves.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.50	\$32.50
30-36 inches	2.50	22.50
24-30 inches	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches	1.25	10.00
15-18 inches	1.00	9.00

Ornamental trees add beauty to every home

12 to 14 ft.

Pyracantha gibbsi. A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous and hardy. It is nearly spineless, and in the autumn bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy dark-green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

QUERCUS—(Oak) 20-50 ft.

Quercus acuta. (Japanese Evergreen Oak.) Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; does well in almost any soil.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.00	
18-24 inches	1.50	
12-18 inches	1.00	

Quercus laurifolia darlington. (Evergreen Darlington Oak.) This is a very handsome form of evergreen, or laurel-leaved oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the live oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	\$3.50	\$30.00
8-10 feet	2.50	22.50
6-8 feet	2.00	17.50
5-6 feet	1.50	12.50

NOTE—If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all evergreen oaks are difficult to transplant they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

Quercus suber. (Cork Oak.) This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here; is ornamental as well as useful. Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

PRICES:	From Pots, Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.00	
18-24 inches	1.50	
12-18 inches	1.00	

RHODODENDRON 5-10 ft.

Rhododendron catawbiense. (Catawba Rhododendron.) This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Rhododendron maximum. (Rosebay Rhododendron.) Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. catawbiense*.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Rhododendrons are not recommended except for the mountain sections.



Before and After Landscaping

ROSMARINUS—(Rosemary) 4 ft.

Rosmarinus officinalis. A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axiles of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$6.00
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.00

RUSCUS—(Butchersbroom) 3 ft.

Ruscus aculeatus. A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves one-half to one and one-half inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter.

PRICE:	Each
Strong Plants	\$1.50

THEA SINENSIS—(Tea Plant) 6 ft.

Thea Sinensis. The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with wooly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low growing shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50



YUCCA

A rear lawn provides an extra room to your house

TRACHYCARPUS—(Palm) 12 ft.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm.) A graceful and very ornamental variety. Withstands intense cold without being injured.

PRICES:	Each
24-30 inches	\$4.00
18-24 inches	3.00

VIBURNUM 10 ft.

Viburnum odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum.) A Japanese variety with broad glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub, but tender.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, bushy	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum.) From the Loochow Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailin Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer. Tender.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	18.50
15-18 inches	1.50	13.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth. The flowers are creamy-white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.50	
18-24 inches	2.50	
15-18 inches	2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches .....	.85	7.50

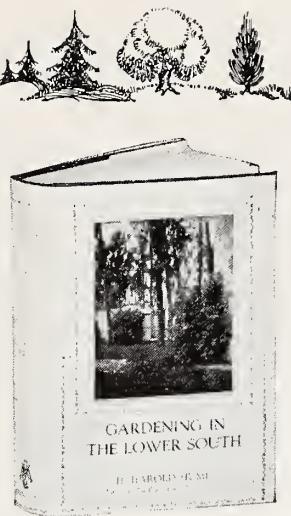
YUCCA 6 ft.

Yucca aloifolia. (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white.

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) A conspicuous plant with fibrous needles. The large clusters of creamy white flowers make a fine effect in summer. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five years	\$1.00	\$8.00
Four years .....	.75	6.00
Three years .....	.50	4.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



Books for better Gardens

We Recommend These Authors and
Will be Glad to Supply You

BOOKS ON HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS

THE BOOK OF BULBS, by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated.	264 pages	\$ 3.00
ROCK GARDENS, by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated,	90 pages	1.00
EVERGREENS FOR THE SMALL PLACE, by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated,	90 pages	1.00
SHRUBS, by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated,	76 pages	1.00
GARDEN CINDERELLAS; HOW TO GROW LILIES IN THE GARDEN, by Helen M. Fox. Complete American Lily Book. Illustrated with color plates,	280 pages	5.00
CULTIVATED EVERGREENS, by L. H. Bailey. Illustrated,	434 pages	5.00
THE DESIGN OF SMALL PROPERTIES, by M. E. Bottomley. Illustrated,	265 pages	3.00
THE ROSE IN AMERICA, by J. H. McFarland. Illustrated,	233 pages	3.00
THE NURSERY MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey. Outlines for nursery practice. Illustrated,	456 pages	2.50
THE PRUNING MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey. Illustrated,	400 pages	2.50
THE STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, by L. H. Bailey. Complete with color pages and nearly 5,000 engravings; these volumes give complete information on kinds, characteristics, and methods of cultivation of all plants grown in North America. 3 volumes		25.00
GARDENING IN THE LOWER SOUTH, by H. Harold Hume. Illustrated,	431 pages	5.00

SAVE YOUR TREES

It is a well-known fact that trimmed or damaged trees are subject to disease and decay unless the wounds are properly dressed and covered.

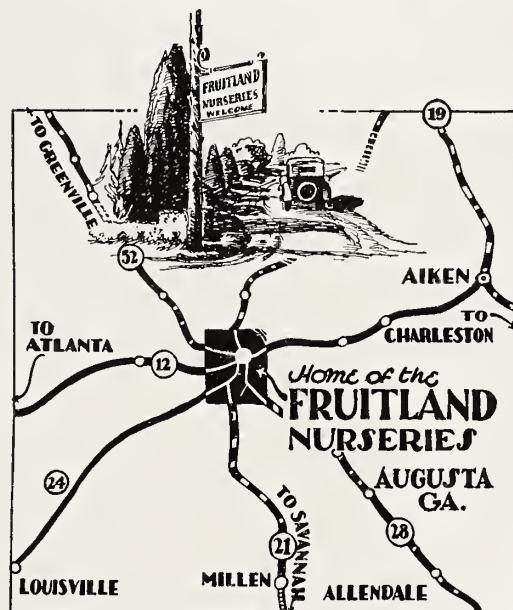
FRAIM'S TREE DRESSING which we list and describe on page 48 is the thing to use. It is easy to apply, just like a paint and it is scientifically prepared to contain the right substances to protect the tree and keep out moisture and disease. Everyone should keep this dressing on hand. In trimming trees, do not leave stubs projecting but trim close and paint the wood with Fraim's Tree Dressing.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

HOW TO GROW ROSES.—By Pyle, McFarland, and Stevens. Here you will find full and practical information on every question on the growing of garden roses. Written from the lifetime experience of three of our greatest growers. 45 varieties are illustrated in full color. The best book on roses ever published. 138 illustrations, 211 pages.....\$2.00

LANDSCAPING THE HOME GROUNDS.—By L. W. Ramsey. Step by step, with photographs and plans that make each point clear. This new book shows just how to develop your home grounds for greatest beauty. Each of the 175 illustrations tells a story or teaches an important lesson at a glance. 170 pages, \$2.00.

WE WANT YOU TO VISIT US

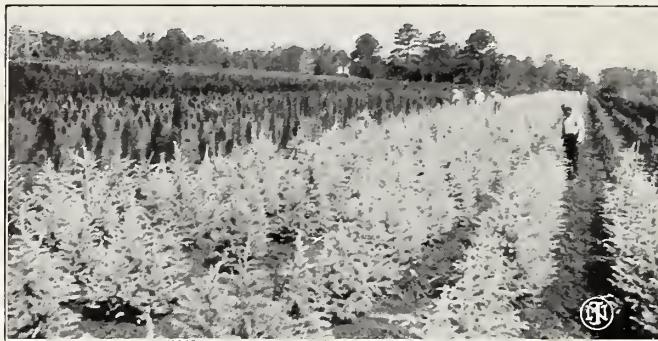


We will help you plan your fruit trees



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—

Give Abundant Foliage all the Year



A BLOCK OF CEDRUS DEODARA AND OTHER CONIFERS

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-systems.

To keep coniferous evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized at least once a year. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had—Sheep Manure and Bone Meal are very satisfactory. Keep the soil around the plants loosened up. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least six inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least twelve inches outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all of the conifers may be pruned, and thus keep shapely plants. The only plants not usually pruned are the *Pinus* and *Cephalotaxus*. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plants would be too formal and stiff during the winter months if pruned earlier.

Very little spraying is necessary for coniferous evergreens—usually two sprayings of 16 tablespoonsfuls of Fungi-Bordo and two teaspoonsfuls of Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungous and insect diseases of these plants. One spraying in May or June and another in July or August.

Arborvitae. See *Thuja*.

Biota. See *Thuja*.

CEDRUS—(Deodar Cedar) 50 ft.

Cedrus deodara. The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$5.00	
30-36 inches	3.50	\$32.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	18.50

Abelia—A hedge that you'll be pleased with



CEDRUS DEODARA.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA

CEPHALOTAXUS—(Yew) 10 ft.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. (Japanese Yew). This is a rare and dwarf-growing yew, almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low spreading effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	\$2.00
10-12 inches	1.50

CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora (Japan Cypress) 20 ft.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana). (Lawson Cypress). These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

12 ft.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumaei. (Blue Lawson Cypress.) Very symmetrical; foliage beautiful metallic silvery blue color; branchlets flattened and very close together. Very good for use on the coast.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$2.00
15-18 inches	1.50

4 ft.

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.) Very compact, foliage rich, dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

The most satisfactory of the dwarf Chamaecyparis; being irregular in outline it relieves the monotony of the more formal conifers.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
12-15 inches	2.50	22.50
10-12 inches	2.00	17.50

20 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera. (Sawara Retinospora.) Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form.

20 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea. (Golden Sawara Retinospora.) In foliage and habit of growth, similar to *C. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet, very compact	\$6.00
3-4 feet, very compact	5.00
2-3 feet, very compact	3.00

6-10 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera argentea. (Silver Tipped Japan Cypress). A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	\$2.00
10-12 inches	1.50

35 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea fullerii. (Retinospora fullerii aurea.) A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet, compact	\$.50
3-4 feet, compact	3.00
2-3 feet	2.00
18-24 inches	1.50

25-30 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa. (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$.30
2-3 feet	2.00

15-25 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. (Golden-plumed Retinospora.) This is one of the best, hardest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very compact	\$10.00	
4-5 feet, very compact	7.00	\$60.00
3-4 feet, very compact	5.00	45.00
2-3 feet, very compact	3.00	27.50



CHAMAECYPARIS AND JUNIPERS
IN THE NURSERY ROW

10-15 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldii. (Siebold Retinospora, sometimes called Biota Rosedale.) A rather dwarf, but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.00	
2-3 feet	3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Gladioli are beautiful cut flowers



CHAMAECYPARIS—(Cont'd) 15-25 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchii. (Moss Retinopora.) Rapid grower, heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct.
 PRICES: Each 10
 6-8 feet, compact specimen \$10.00
 18-24 inches 2.00 \$17.50

CRYPTOMERIA (Japan Cedar) 100 ft.

Cryptomeria japonica. A great favorite in Japan. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembling the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered places.
 PRICES: Each 10
 5-6 feet \$5.00 \$47.50
 18-24 inches 1.50 12.50

CUPRESSUS (Cypress) 60 ft.

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit; foliage pale, glaucous green. Very hardy.

PRICES: Each
 4-5 feet \$5.00
 3-4 feet 3.50
 30-36 inches 2.50

60 ft.

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. (Columnar Italian Cypress.) This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit. Always plant in a dry sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture.

PRICES: Each 10
 5-6 feet \$6.00 \$57.50
 4-5 feet 5.00 47.50
 3-4 feet 4.00 37.50
 36-36 inches 3.00 27.50
 24-30 inches 2.50 22.50

Italian Cypress

JUNIPERUS—(Juniper) 30 ft.

Juniperus communis. (Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.
 PRICES: Each 10
 4-5 feet, compact \$4.00 \$37.50
 3-4 feet, compact 3.00 27.50

10 ft.

Juniperus communis ashfordii. (Ashford Juniper.) Columnar Juniper, resembling Irish Juniper, but broader, healthier and longer-lived.
 PRICES: Each
 18-24 inches \$2.00
 15-18 inches 1.50

2 ft.

Juniperus communis depressa aurea. Dwarf spreading Juniper with golden tint.
 PRICES: Each
 18-24 inches \$3.00
 15-18 inches 2.50

8 ft.

Juniperus communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green.

PRICES: Each 10
 2-3 feet \$2.50 \$22.50
 18-24 inches 2.00 17.50

10 ft.

Juniperus oblonga. (Nepaul Juniper.) Upright habit, with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes.

PRICES: Each 10
 5-6 feet, compact \$6.00
 4-5 feet, compact 4.00 \$37.50
 3-4 feet, compact 3.00 25.00

6 ft.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper.) One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation planting. Branches grow at angle of about forty-five degrees from the stem. It is a grayish-green, summer and winter.

PRICES: Each 10
 18-24 inches \$3.00 \$27.50
 15-18 inches 2.50 22.50
 12-15 inches 2.00 17.50

4 ft.

Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper.) Dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable for rock work.

PRICES: Each
 24-30 inches \$4.00
 18-24 inches 3.00

2 ft.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia. (Tamarix-Leaved Juniper.) A dwarf, almost trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous-green. Valuable for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICES: Each
 15-18 inches \$2.75
 12-15 inches 2.25

3-4 ft.

Juniperus sinensis globosa. A dwarf Juniper with dark green foliage—inclined to grow in vase shape.

PRICES: Each
 24-30 inches \$3.00
 18-24 inches 2.50
 15-18 inches 2.00
 12-15 inches 1.50

10-12 ft.

Juniperus sinensis stricta. A compact, slow-growing conical-shaped, grayish-green plant. Very desirable for low growing formal effects.

PRICES: Each
 18-24 inches \$3.00
 15-18 inches 2.50
 12-15 inches 2.00

50-60 ft.

Juniperus virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Our native cedar. Compact and symmetrical. Light green foliage.

PRICES: Each
 3-4 feet \$5.00
 2-3 feet 3.00
 18-24 inches 2.00

Try our grass seed for your lawn

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



LIBOCEDRUS—(Incense Cedar) 75 ft.

Libocedrus decurrens. A tall, stately tree of compact, upright growth. Native of the Northwest Mountains. Beautiful and distinct American evergreen. Very dark green all the year. For specimens, accent or groups it is without a doubt the best plant of this type.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$5.00	\$47.50
3-4 feet	4.00	37.50
2-3 feet	3.00	27.50

PINUS—(Pine) 15 ft.

Pinus excelsa. (Bhotan Pine.) Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

THUJA—(Arborvitae)

American Varieties 15 ft.

Thuja occidentalis. A variety of erect form, adapting itself to a wide range of territory and soils. Very popular in the east and west for hedge purposes.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$5.00	\$47.50
3-4 feet	4.00	37.50
2-3 feet	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

4 ft.

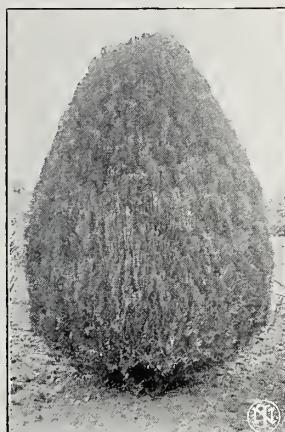
Thuja occidentalis globosa. (American Globe Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

15-25 ft.

Thuja occidentalis plicata. (Lobb's Arborvitae.) Tall compact grower. Foliage glossy green.

PRICE:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50



THUJA ORIENTALIS
AUREA NANA

The most popular
THUJA grown

Originated at
Our Nurseries
Augusta

4 ft.

Thuja occidentalis pumila. (Booth Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright green foliage; globelike form; very desirable where formal effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	\$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
10-12 inches	1.00

10 ft.

Thuja occidentalis reidi. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth; compact, pyramidal habit. A very rare and desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota) 10-30 ft.

Thuja orientalis. (Oriental Arborvitae.) A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory.

We shear our plants several times a year and give them plenty of space to develop, insuring you a compact plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	\$45.00
4-5 feet	4.00	37.50
3-4 feet	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50

25 ft.

Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae.) Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	\$7.00
3-4 feet	5.00
30-36 inches	4.00
24-30 inches	3.00
18-24 inches	2.50

LANDSCAPING THE HOME GROUNDS

By L. W. Ramsey. Step by step, with photographs and plans that make each point clear, this new book shows just how to develop your home grounds for greatest beauty. Each of the 175 illustrations tells a story or teaches an important lesson at a glance. 170 pages. Price \$2.00.

USE "VIGORO PLANT" FOOD FOR BEST RESULTS

The best fertilizer we have found in years is available in Vigoro, a specially prepared plant food. Good for lawns and plants. Give it a trial. See page 45.

Camden, S. C., February 15, 1929.
My shipment was received in fine condition. Am delighted with every plant and evergreen.
Yours truly,
MRS. H. S. ZEIGLER.

Get an early start by ordering early

THUJA—(Continued)
8 ft.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. (Biota aurea nana.) (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae.) The most popular Thuja grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils, and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.50	\$32.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	18.50
12-15 inches	1.50	13.50

8 ft.

Thuja orientalis bonita. A beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae of unequalled richness, in color and perfection of form. The most attractive and useful of all varieties. Makes uniformly perfect growth, every twig being placed naturally in correct position. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. An ideal Arborvitae for the finest plantings.

Thuja orientalis compacta. A dwarf arborvitae of compact habit similar to *Thuja orientalis aurea nana*, but color a bright green.

	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.50	\$32.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50

10-20 ft.

Thuja orientalis bakeri. (Baker's Compact Arborvitae.) A new variety, a hybrid of Rosedale arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Does not take on character until about four feet high, when it fills out to form a pyramid, broad at base, tapering to a blunt point at top. Has soft light green foliage.


 THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA
PYRAMIDALIS

10-15 ft.

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. (Oriental Pyramidal Arborvitae.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arborvitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$5.00	
30-36 inches	3.50	\$30.00
24-30 inches	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

15-25 ft.

Thuja texana glauca. (Texas Blue Arborvitae.) A strong grower—tall and slender with blue foliage.

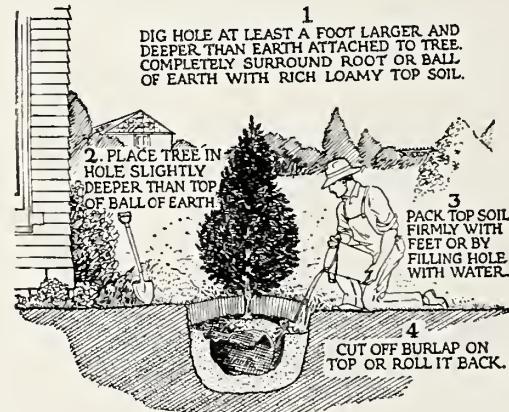
	Each
4-5 feet	\$6.00
3-4 feet	4.00

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Nearly all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior, or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and cut back. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Elaeagnus, Ilex, Laurcerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well rotted leaves to a depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.

How to Properly Plant Evergreens



ADD LOOSE SOIL UNTIL THE HOLE IS FILLED AND PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF LOOSE EARTH ON TOP.



FRUITLAND GROWN ROSES

The Best Roses for Southern Gardens

ALL of the roses described in this catalog have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalog, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Northern sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

Roses Are Easy to Grow

The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy, it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in a rose bed, but use a digging fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

ORDER ROSES EARLY

It should be understood that perfect flowers can not be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1929.

Our order of plants arrived in splendid condition yesterday. We appreciate the prompt delivery of our order and also the Lady Gay rose which was sent.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., February 11, 1929.
The two Camellias and Redbud tree arrived Friday. I just want to tell you how proud I am to get the Albaplenas and what fine, healthy looking plants they are. I received them in excellent condition.

Order Roses early

The Finest NEW ROSES

From the many new rose introductions, we have secured a few of the most beautiful varieties, which we have thoroughly tested and can recommend to our customers. Please note that there is no reduction or ten rate on these varieties, as they are scarce and hard to procure.

The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (H. W.) Hybrid Wichuriana, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual (Nois.) Noisette, (Per.) Pernetiana, (P.) Polyantha, (W.) Wichuriana, (Bour.) Bourbon, (Laev.) Laevigata.

New Bush Roses

Betty Unrichard. (H. T.) A pretty combination of colors, inner face of petals delicate salmon pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion; well-formed medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented.

Padre. (H. T.) Coppery-scarlet with bright yellow at base of petals. Semi-double with 15 to 20 petals, often curiously notched, strong erect grower; exceptionally free flowering.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. (H. T.) A fine rose of a vigorous habit, with good shaped blooms carried erect on long stiff stems. Orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals. Fragrant.

Talisman. (T.) Golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange, rose on the inside of petals.
Price, each

\$1.50

NOTE THESE FEATURES

CRAPEMYRTLE IN COLORS

on front cover

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF FLOWERS AND BULBS

on inside front cover

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Page 3

BOOKS FOR BETTER GARDENS

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FERTILIZERS—SPRAYING MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES

Page 48

ATTRACTIVE PLANTING PLANS FOR SMALL HOMES

Inside back cover

NANDINA IN COLORS

on back cover

BUSH ROSES—Specially Tested



M. P. WILDER

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. (H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent rose.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink. Very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright shining crimson; very fragrant; good bloomer.

Alexander Hill Gray. (T.) Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.

American Beauty. (H. P.) This is the well-known rose of dark pink or carmine color; very fragrant.

Cecile Brunner. (H. Pol.) This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature rose.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (H. T.) Satiny-white with deep flesh center; flowers very full, of perfect form with high-pointed center. A fine rose.

Columbia. (H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens, blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower.

Crusader. (H. T.) Blooms big and double and in color a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower.

Devoniensis (T.) An old favorite. Creamy-white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Etoile de France. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Etoile de Holland. (H. T.) Flower bright red. of medium size. fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright and vigorous.

Francis Scott Key. (H. T.) A very double, slightly fragrant, rich crimson rose. A good variety.

ROSE PRICES

(Except Where Noted)

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong, field-grown, two years...	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	.50	4.00

You Can Succeed With Roses If You Follow Our Instructions

PLANTING. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within three to six inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set two or three inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

SPRAYING. The common trouble with roses is caused mostly by aphids and thrips, black spot and powdery mildew. Aphids, or green plant-louse, are sucking insects and attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips also work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphids may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of Sulpho-Tobacco soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in

the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is Bordeaux Mixture or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

PRUNING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.



BUSH ROSES



MAGNA CHARTA

Golden Ophelia. (H. T.) Bright golden yellow, medium-sized bud of beautiful shape. Good bloomer.

Hadley. (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant.

Helen Gould. (Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A good grower.

J. B. Clark (H. P.) The color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson; flowers large and beautifully formed.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney. (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.

Lady Ashtown. (H. T.) Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming and hardy, but needs protection against disease.

Lady Hillingdon. (T.) Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent.

Magna Charta. (H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery-rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. We can confidently recommend it.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety-crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Mme. Butterfly. (H. T.) A new rose and one that is in great demand. A sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. (H. T.) Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny-rose color; flowers large; very double; a profuse and free bloomer.

Mme. Segond Weber. (H. T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh color, and color deepens as the bloom expands. A most desirable variety.

Mrs. Charles Bell. (H. T.) Shell pink, a sport of the well-known Radiance. Very desirable.

Ophelia. (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.

Orange King. (D. Pol.) (New). Bud small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Bushy, free bloomer.

Orleans. (D. Pol.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented.

President Taft. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant.

President Wilson. (H. T.) A very fine salmon-pink rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer.

Radiance. (H. T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich pink tints, large and full, strong, upright stems.

Rapture. (H. T.) A second generation sport through Butterfly. Intensely brilliant in its vivid coloring of bright apricot, coral, rose and gold. Is of medium size and is borne singly on long stem. Has more petals than its parent and produces more blooms per plant than Butterfly. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger.

Red Radiance. (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Richmond. (H. T.) Pure, rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcing rose.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (Bour.) Large, very full, flesh-colored flowers. A very free bloomer. An old favorite.

Sunburst. (H. T.) This beautiful rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed. A grand rose.

PRICES ON ALL ROSES

Climbing and Bush varieties except where noted.

PRICES: Each 10

Extra strong, field-grown, two years..	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	.50	4.00

BUSH ROSES—(Continued)

Templar. (H. T.) Bud medium size, globular; flower medium size, double globular, very lasting. Vigorous, upright, abundant and continuous bloomer. A new forcing rose which is making its way into the garden. Clear bright red, exceedingly double form and with fine strong stems. Few thorns. Perfumed.

White Killarney. (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except it is pure white in color.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.

William Shean. (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form; free and perpetual bloomer. A wonderful rose.

Wm. R. Smith. (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty. (Climbing.) (H. P.) Crimson flower three to four inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally in summer.

American Pillar. (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich Rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksian, White. (B.) The flowers of this very desirable rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.

Banksian, Yellow. (B) Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Cherokee, White. (Laev.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large, single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright, glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellis. Will climb to tree tops.

Devoniensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) This is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, very double, beautiful shell pink, lasting several weeks. Effective for planting on slopes.

Double Cherokee. (Laev.) This is a double form of the popular Cherokee rose. The flowers are two and one-half to three inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksian. A desirable evergreen climber, blooming in late spring.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. (H. W.) Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkably delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Emily Gray. (H. W.) A new yellow rose with glossy, undulated holly-like foliage. The buds are long and flowers of golden yellow are large and semi-double.

Helen Gould. (Climbing Balduin.) (H. T.) A grand climber. Similar in color to the bush form.

Hiawatha. (H. W.) Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen.

Jacotte. (H. W.) Bud large, orange and yellow; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting; deep coppery yellow tinted coppery red; borne, several together, on long, strong stem; fragrant. Blooms profusely in May and June.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Killarney. (Cl. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell pink.

Lady Gay. (H. W.) A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.

Lamarque (Nois.) Pure white. A favorite climbing rose. Large clusters of double, sweet, white blossoms. It is a beautiful rose and there is a large demand for it.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (Cl. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it.

Maman Cochet. (T.) A very fine rose. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Marechal Niel. (Nois.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite.

Mary Wallace. (H. W.) One of the best and loveliest Wichurianas yet discovered. Flowers of a bright, clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. (H. W.) Vivid scarlet; shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing rose.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. H. T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or. (Climbing Safrano.) (Nois.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.

Silver Moon (H. W.) Pure, silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth.

Tausendschön or Thousand Beauties. (Mult.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

White Maman Cochet. (Cl. T.) A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink.

William Allen Richardson. (Nois.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow.

CRAPE MYRTLES
*make very attractive
roadside plantings.*



VINES—Climbing and Trailing Varieties

You Get the Very Best From Us

VINES are indispensable for many ornamental uses in your yard. They offer charm and beauty wherever they are used. Often they decorate barren, unsightly objects.

Perennial vines, once firmly established, continue to increase indefinitely, at least during a period of years. Many vines, such as the Wistaria and the Ivy, are seen on buildings hundreds of years old, and, in general, the average long-lived vine will outlive its period of usefulness on any building.

All of our vines are easily cultivated. Once they are properly planted and trained, they require very little further attention.

Possibly no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis paniculata, Rhychospermum, and Wistaria; while Bignonias and Climbing Roses are very useful for trellised hedges.

Nearly all of the vines listed here are hardy in the North.



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (Japanese or Boston Ivy.) A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants, field-grown.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50

ANTIGONON—(Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa De-Montana.) (Mexican Rose.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves. Vine does not begin growth until April. Delivery after April 1st.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong, from pots.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
Smaller plants .....	.30	2.50

BIGNONIA—(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Cross Vine.) A very handsome vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about two inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy in North.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants, from pots.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00

Bignonia grandiflora. (Chinese Trumpetcreeper.) A very desirable deciduous variety of medium growth. Can be kept trimmed as a bush, in which form it is very effective. Flowers very large, deep orange; commences to bloom in May and continues nearly the entire summer.

Bignonia Mad Gallen. In all respects similar to grandiflora, except flowers are deeper shade of orange.

PRICE EACH	Each	10
.....	\$.75	

CLEMATIS

Clematis jackmani. (Jackman Clematis.) Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the most popular large flowering Clematis.

Clematis Madame Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

PRICE:	Each	10
Two year, extra strong.....	\$ 1.00	

Clematis paniculata. (Sweet Autumn Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. Has fragrant flowers in profusion and handsome foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10
Two years, extra strong, field grown.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00

An orchard is a great asset

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong	\$.75	\$ 6.00

Strong clumps, nursery-grown..... \$.50 \$ 4.00

Gelsemium sempervirens flore plena. (Double Yellow Jessamine.) A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jessamine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in the conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

PRICE	Each
Strong clump	\$.75

HEDERA—(Ivy)

Hedera canariensis. (*H. algeriensis.*) (Algerian Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.
Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.
Hedera helix gracilis. (Small-leaved English Ivy.) Like English Ivy except that the leaves are small.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Heavy	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Strong .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.

Japanese or Boston Ivy. See Amelopsis.

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica. (Scarlet Kadsura.) A very handsome hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves four to five inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, are very attractive.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
Strong, two years	\$.50	\$4.50	

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera heckrottii. (Everblooming Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

Lonicera japonica halliana. (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground covers.

Lonicera sempervirens sulphurea. Similar to native honeysuckle, except flowers are yellow. Usually blooms when plant is two or three years old.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Three years, extra strong	\$.60	\$5.00	
Two years, strong.....	.35	3.00	



TRACHELOSPERMUM

TRACHELOSPERMUM—(Star-jasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides.*) (Star-jasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July, fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. Is most conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from pots.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Strong, from pots.....	.50	4.00	35.00

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Vinca major. (Bigleaf Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

PRICES:	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, from open ground	\$.25	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$60.00

Vinca minor. (Common Periwinkle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark-green, but smaller than *V. major*.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong clumps from open ground.....	\$.35	\$2.50



WISTARIA

WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) The well-known single purple variety; free bloomer.

Wistaria sinensis alba. (White Chinese Wistaria.) White flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Wistaria sinensis floreplena. (Double-flowering Wistaria.) Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it blooms freely.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, grafted.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Two years, grafted.....	.75	6.00

Fruit will always be popular



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS



GARDEN MADE COLORFUL WITH PERENNIALS FROM FRUITLAND NURSERIES

CANNA

Hungaria, pink			
King Humbert, red			
Richard Wallace, yellow			
President, red			
Yellow King Humbert, yellow			
Each 10 100			
PRICE .....\$ .15 \$1.25 \$10.00			

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta. (Elephant Ear.)			
This plant is too well known to need describing.			
Each 10			
PRICE .....\$ .25 \$2.00			

DAISY

Bellis (English Double). Double Pink,			
Double White.			
PRICE .....\$2.50 per 100			

DELPHINIUM

Belladonna. One of the most continuous blooming varieties. Spikes of clear turquoise blue blossoms.			
PRICE .....\$25c each			

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Newport. Pink blossoms, excellent for cutting.			
PRICE .....\$25c each			

ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree) 10-15 ft.

Erythrina crista-galli. A rare shrub or small tree. Very showy in late summer with butterfly-like deep crimson flowers. Prune back heavily each fall.			
PRICE .....\$75c each			



GERMAN IRIS

These Varieties Will Do Well

FOR the person who is a lover of flower gardens and who attempts to procure definite color combinations during different periods of the growing season annually, there are no better plants to select than some of our hardy perennials.

Their beautiful flowers come year after year with little care and they will make your garden or border a bower of beauty.

Children are naturally lovers of flowers and with perennial plants you can give them an opportunity to grow and play where flowers are always at hand. A selection from the following list, the choicest and the hardest, will bring you much satisfaction and enjoyment. By planting some perennials of each variety, you will obtain a succession of bloom through the season.

HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day Lily.)			
Yellow.			
Hemerocallis fulva. (Tawny Day Lily.)			
Orange.			
Hemerocallis fulva floreplena. (Double Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.			
Hemerocallis thunbergii. (Japanese Day Lily.) Yellow.			
Each 10			
PRICE .....\$ .25 \$2.00			

HOLLYHOCKS

Double Hollyhocks. Crimson, white, maroon and pink. No perennial garden is complete without some.			
Each 10			
PRICE .....\$ .20 \$1.75			

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)

Iberis sempervirens. A dwarf variety with evergreen foliage and large spikes of white blossoms.			
PRICE .....Strong clumps.....25c each			

IRIS

Iris germanica. (German Iris or Flag.) One of the best irises; offered in the following varieties:			
Aurea. Yellow.			
Caprice. Cerise, deeper fatus.			
Crimson King. Rich purple.			
Dr. Bernice. Coppery-bronze, falls deep velvety crimson.			
Early White. White.			
Fairy. White.			
Her Majesty. Standards, rose-pink. Falls, crimson.			

Our rose plants will please you



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

IRIS—(Cont'd)

Honorabile. Standards, golden yellow; falls, rich mahogany brown.

Kochi. Deep purple.

Lohengrin. A beautiful clear mauve. Very large.

Mme. Cherean. A splendid variety having both standards and falls snow-white with a clear blue border.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Pink, white and purple.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
Assorted, our selection .....	.20	1.75	15.00



LANTANA

Lantana. A fine bedding plant, also used in porch boxes. Blooms from spring until frost. Colors: Cream, orange and pink.

Delivery after April 1st.

Aurora. Tall, orange and coppery red.

Helvia. Pale canary, shading to a deep yellow center.

La Pluie D'Or. Pure yellow, dwarf grower.

Leo Dex. Open, orange scarlet, changes to dark maroon; robust.

Lyre. Pure white with yellow center; large flowering.

Mellissipolia. Large flowers, sulphur yellow, tinged pink.

Mer Jaune. A beautiful semi-dwarf variety; bearing in profusion golden yellow blossoms.

Tall Pink.

Tall Orange.

Dwarf Orange.

PRICE: From 2½-inch pots.	Each	10	
	\$.15	\$1.00	

LILIES (Aquatic Plants)

HARDY LILIES

Gloriosa. Carmine rose blossoms 5 in. in diameter....	Each	\$5.00
Mariacea albida. White blossoms 4 in. in diameter....		1.50
Mariacea carneia. Pink flowers 4 in. in diameter....		1.50
Mariacea chromatella. Yellow blossoms 4 in. in diameter....		2.00
Rose Arey. Pink blossoms 6 in. in diameter.....		3.00

STAR LILIES

Lavender —4-in. blossoms	Each	1.50
Sky Blue —4-in. blossoms.....		1.50

TROPICAL LILIES

August Koch. Purple lilac blossoms 5 in. in diameter....	2.50
Blue Beauty. Sky-blue, 8 in.	2.50
Independence. Pink, 5 in.	5.00
Panama Pacific. Reddish-purple with yellow center. 5 in.	2.50

NIGHT BLOOMING LILIES

Frank Trelease. Dark red. Blossoms 8 in. in diameter. 1.50	
Juno. White, 8 in.	1.50



LANTANA for bedding or boxes

Spray your trees, it pays

POOLS ARE BECOMING VERY POPULAR

PAEONIA

Paeonia. (Peony.) We offer Peonies in white, red and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

Edulis Superba. Pink.

Festiva Mexima. White.

Louis Van Houtte. Red center.

PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.75	\$6.00

PANSIES

Transplanted plants \$2.50 per 100

PHLOX

Phlox. A hardy perennial. Pink, white, red, lavender.

Mrs. Jennings. White.

Mrs. Chas. Doore. Lavender.

Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret eye.

R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy red.

Rhyndstrom. Pink.

PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.25	\$2.00

Phlox collection, 10 plants our selection, three colors. \$1.50

Phlox subulata rosea. (Moss Pink.) Six inches. A low-growing evergreen with moss-like foliage and pink flowers. Fine for borders and rockeries.

PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.25	\$2.00

VERBENA

Beauty of Oxford. Cerise red.

Lavender.

Mayflower. Light pink, white eye.

Miss Helen Wilmot. Red, white eye.

Delivery after April 1st.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
Potted plants	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

VIOLETS

Viola odorata. (Sweet purple violet.) Very fragrant.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

The attractive planting plans on inside back cover will assist you in selecting your shrubbery.

We have a good collection of books on horticultural subjects for you to select from. See page 24.

The order blank in front of catalog is for your convenience.



Hardy Ornamental Grasses

For Attractive Lawn Effects

THESE interesting grasses are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses and groups on the lawn, or at the edges for borders and pools. All of these grasses have individual characteristics, making them striking in appearance, and decidedly ornamental.

Many of the ornamental grasses can be combined with the herbaceous flowers to attain effective and interesting grouping in the border, their graceful plumage forming a delightful contrast to the flowering plants.

All varieties of ornamental grasses listed here are hardy. They will live from year to year, ever increasing in beauty. If you have none growing on your place now, be sure and include a few plants with your order.

ARUNDO—(Giant Reed)

Arundo donax. (Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax varigata. (Striped Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong roots \$.35 \$3.00

Bambusa. See Phyllostachys.

CORTADERIA—(Pampasgrass)

Gynoerium

Cortaderia argentea. (Common Pampasgrass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

Cortaderia Roi de Roses. (Pink Pampas Grass.) Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. A very beautiful and scarce variety.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 in. in diameter.... \$3.00 \$27.50
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 in. in diameter... 2.00 17.50
Strong clumps, 8 in. in diameter..... 1.00 8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 in. in diameter..... .75 6.00
Strong clumps, 4 in. in diameter..... .50 4.00

PHYLLOSTACHYS—(Bambusa)

Bamboos are the most ornamental plants of their type grown, giving to their plantings a graceful, exotic appearance, which no other plant can. Bamboos will grow in any location. They do not require a wet location, though they will grow in such. For the first year it will be necessary to water the plants, especially through dry periods. Very little top growth may be expected the first season. This usually begins the second season, and a clump or screen may be had the third season. Bamboos are very desirable to screen unsightly objects. The canes may be used for a number of purposes, such as fishing rods and light fences. Our Bamboos are all evergreen.

20 ft.

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Japanese Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

30 ft.

Phyllostachys green. (Green Bamboo.) A very hardy variety which is of rapid growth, spreading by rootstocks. Should be given plenty of space of develop.

30-50 ft.

Phyllostachys bambusoides. (Japanese Timber Bamboo.) The tallest of all the Bamboos. Spreads slowly. Very desirable.

PRICES Each 10
Extra strong divisions \$.75 \$6.00
Strong divisions50 4.00
Clumps balled and burlapped for immediate effect—\$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

FRUITLAND LAWN SEED for BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

Special Southern Evergreen "Fruitland Mixture"

FOR a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which one would stand best in the South.

We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible,

and then subsoiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bone meal, or Vigoro; rake in well and level off ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210x210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeding on established lawns each autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

DOMESTIC GROWN RYE

5 pounds	.....	\$ 1.00
10 pounds	.....	1.60
25 pounds	.....	3.75
50 pounds	.....	7.00
100 pounds	.....	12.50

Postage extra if by Parcel Post.

Rye grass makes a beautiful winter lawn



YOU, TOO, MAY POSSESS AN ORCHARD

We Tell You How to Plan, Plant and Care for One

TIME FOR PLANTING—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the side, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

Avoid contact of the roots with heating manure. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees see page 42.) The tree should be set about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring.

When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased by using well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no such cellar is available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled this way.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	13 feet	258
3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet	2,722	16 feet	170
5 feet	1,742	18 feet	134
6 feet	1,210	20 feet	108
7 feet	888	25 feet	70
8 feet	680	30 feet	48
9 feet	537	35 feet	35
10 feet	435	40 feet	27
		50 feet	17

Planting Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Follow the chart. Cut off any roots which are broken at a point just above the break. When there are few roots and a heavy top, the pruning should be severe. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches removed and the larger ones cut back to within 3 or 4 buds of the base. When the ground is dry, sprinkle daily at early morning and evening.

Trim your roses to keep them blooming



FRUIT OF EVERY VARIETY

Apples Continue To Be Popular

CLAY or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well-drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tilling or ditching are not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet part, each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman. (Summer Red; Coffman June.) Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. An upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest. (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.

Horse. (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

Red Astrachan. (Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine, profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15th to end of July.

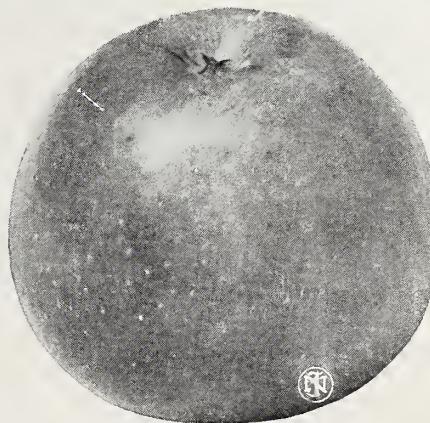
Yellow Transparent. (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. (Magnum Bonum.) Medium; deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

Grimes. (Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round; oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Shockley. (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite.) Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor; trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in August and will keep until the following summer.



WINESAP APPLE.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine-grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

Gano. (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate; large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good; a profitable market variety.

Rome Beauty. (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

Stayman Winesap. (Stayman.) A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.

Terry. (Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. Excellent for market. Most prolific. November 1st.

Winesap. (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

Winter Queen. (Poorhouse.) Large; roundish; oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

Yates. (Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two-year, well-branched.....	\$.65	\$ 5.50
Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet whips.....	.50	4.50

CRAB APPLES

Golden Beauty. A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.

King. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

Transcendent. Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two-year, well-branched	\$1.00	\$8.00
One-year, 4-5 feet....	.75	6.00

Perennials produce cut flowers

APRICOTS

APRICOTS are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from about June 1st through July.

Blenheim. A strong growing, good bearing variety, producing oval shaped, orange colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.

Moorpark. (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb. Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the Apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, well-branched	\$.90	\$8.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.50

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; black, sweet.

Common Morello. Rich red, acid, medium size. Ripens first of June.

English Morello. Fruit medium to large; dark reddish-black; juicy and rich.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red. Sweet.

Large Montmorency. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

	Each	10
4.5 feet, heavy	\$1.25	\$12.50
3.4 feet, heavy	1.00	10.00



FIG.



BLENHEIM APRICOT FRUITING AT AUGUSTA.

FIGS

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early and the ripening period extends from June until November.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties. 1 and 2 year.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy. 1 and 2 year.

Celeste. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardiest of all Figs.

Green Ischia. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorable variety for canning. 1 and 2 year.

White Genoa. (White Marseilles; White Naples.) Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, good.

	Each	10
Three years, extra heavy.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Two years, heavy .....	.75	6.50
One year, heavy .....	.50	4.00

PEACHES

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making

Excellent results from our fruit trees

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the tree, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

PEACHES—FREESTONE

Belle. (Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5th to 20th.

Brackett. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20th to July 1st.

Early Rose. This is one of the earliest peaches, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

J. H. Hale. A large, smooth peach having no fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow, fine quality. Middle to last of July.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Mayflower. (Neva-Mys, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

Slaphey. Medium to large; clear, golden yellow with dark cheek; flesh yellow. Fine quality. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

Sneed. Medium; creamy white with carmine mottling; flesh greenish-white; juicy, semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens May 20th to June 1st.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20th to August 1st.

Indian Cling. The old reliable Ante-Bellum Indian Cling. Fruit medium to large, skin dark mottled blood purple; flesh firm, juicy, streaked with red, clingstone. Ripens last of July to middle of August.

Red Bird. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3-4 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
2-3 feet .....	.20	1.75	15.00

Make good use of vines

Dependable PEARS

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Distance for planting: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear. (Pineapple Pear.) In quality it resembles the Kieffer with flesh crisp, juicy and coarse. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonee. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH.



PEAR.

PEARS—Continued

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

S. P. I. No. 4949. Medium sized fruit, about two and one-half inches long. Flesh juicy, soft, rather fine grained, melting. Good flavor and sweet. Ripens about the first of October.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Standard, two years, branched	\$.75	\$6.00
Standard, one year whips	.60	5.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS For the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh which is edible, while the fruit is hard; whereas, the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept

until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Galley. This variety is mainly sold for pollination of other persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end, flesh firm and juicy. Dull red color. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

Hyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened; but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tamopan. (Big Grindstone.) In Japan this is considered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Zenji. (Name of Japanese Village.) Small, one and three-quarters to two inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid; very prolific.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Budded and grafted, four to five feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Budded and grafted, three to four feet.....	.75	6.00
Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.		

PLUMS ARE EASY TO GROW

Abundance. (Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15th to July 5th. One of the best early varieties.

America. Originated by Luther Burbank. Extremely handsome. Large; light crimson; quality best; flavor unsurpassed; nearly globular. Flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5th to 15th.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage.

Compass Cherry Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about one inch in diameter, and is about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities and is remarkable in that it bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; freestone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate. (Red June, or Long Fruit.) One and three-quarters by one and one-half inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemono.) Large, skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.

Shropshire, Damson. (European variety.) Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.



PLUM

Spray your fruit and have more



Wickson. Fruit large to very large; oboconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small, cling-stone; best quality. July 10th to 25th.

Wild Goose. (Chickasaw Type.) Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermillion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling; a very showy and profitable plum; ripens middle of June.

PRICES:

Each	10	100	
Five to seven feet, extra heavy.....	\$.85	\$7.50	\$60.00
Four to five feet .....	.65	6.00	45.00
One-year whips, or two-year, well branched. State age desired.			

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth or wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be six to eight feet apart and the plants from three to four feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plants in checks, six to seven feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be cut off when they reach the height of about two feet and burned at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

PRICE:
15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.



BLACKBERRY

A beautiful lawn adds attractiveness

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, two and one-half to three feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the South.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Dewberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

PRICE:
15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions. The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Latham. Large, red, luscious. Very productive; splendid shipping qualities.

Ranere. (St. Regis.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

PRICE:
Strong plants Each 10 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

STRAWBERRIES

Aroma. Mid-season to late variety. Berries large to very large. Hardy in most climates and soils, but thrives best in low-land or newly cleared land.

Klondike. Early. Berries uniform; dark red, mild and delicious; very juicy.

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive.

PRICE:
Selected layers, 15c per 10; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is considered one of the finest vegetables for health, a regular spring tonic so to speak. Everyone should grow some to have it fresh from their own garden.

Asparagus is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy-loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

Asparagus. (Mary Washington.)
PRICE:

100	1,000
\$3.00	\$15.00



NUTS

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

PRICE:	Each	10
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
5 feet .....	.75	

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts. (*Juglans Cinerea.*) Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color; fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

This is our native variety and needs no description.

PRICES:

	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 feet .....	.75	
18-24 inches .....	.50	



JAPAN WALNUT.

WALNUTS

English or Persian Walnut. (*Juglans Regia.*) Requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.25	
2-3 feet	1.00	\$8.00
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00

Black Walnut. Too well known to need description.

Japan Walnut. This succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

Each

PRICES:

Each 10

4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50

PECANS

Will Return You a Profit

PECANS are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, having large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine levels, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize and properly prune the trees. The pecan is long lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years and should produce 16 to 20 pounds of nuts per tree at 10 years.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting. The roots must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of tap root so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well pulverized top soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bone meal, or high grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave two inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over four feet should be cut back to four feet height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows,

you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any cover crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below level is ample.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the pecan, see spraying table, opposite page 48.

Frotscher. Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches long; oblong; slightly flattened; shell thin; plump; rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; one and three-quarters to two and one-eighth inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Success. A good growing, heavy bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong; good quality; thin shell; nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, heavy	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$125.00
4-5 feet, heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
3-4 feet, heavy	1.00	9.00	80.00
2-3 feet, heavy .....	.85	7.50	65.00

Price on larger trees on application.

Pecan trees are a good investment



GRAPES

We Have the Best Varieties

THE varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes prune annually.

Agawam. Large, dark red.

Amber Queen. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Berkmans. Berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Bunches larger than Delaware but not so compact.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin, quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain section.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

Lutie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

PRICE: Each 10 100
Strong plants \$.30 \$2.50 \$15.00

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

(*Vitus Rotundifolia* or *Vulpina*)

This Type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.



Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries, slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to last of August.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Strong, 3-year, heavy \$.50 \$4.50
Strong, 2-year, heavy, transplanted vines35 3.00 \$27.50

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward to 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in Eastern markets and the pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Paper Shell. Extra fine quality, will bear fruit first year after transplanting. Skin very thin.

Purlesseed. A splendid variety for general culture. The fruit is large, thin skinned and delicious, having purplish or wine colored flesh around the seed.

Rhoda. Large, thin skin; sweet and of good flavor.

Sub-Acid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Sweet.

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 feet, very bushy \$1.00 \$8.00
2-3 feet, bushy75 6.00

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

PRICES: Each 10
Two-year, grafted, very heavy \$1.25 \$10.00
Two-year, grafted, 7-9 feet 1.00 9.00

Big return from your berries

SPRAYING MATERIALS and SUPPLIES



It pays to spray fruit trees and grape vines if you want the best fruit. Spraying can be easily done and spraying apparatus can now be had for a small sum. Opposite page 48 is a complete spraying guide giving information on sprays to use for different insects and diseases. For success in spraying, follow this guide and use the right material. It does not pay to experiment. We offer a few reliable spray pumps and materials for your convenience.

Auto Spray No. 1—A strong and simple compressed air sprayer. Made in both galvanized and brass tanks, but we recommend the brass one, because it will not corrode with strong solutions.
No. 1-B Brass Tank, with auto pop \$9.50
No. 1-B Galv. Tank, with auto pop 6.50

Auto Spray No. 26—Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.
1 quart, all tin \$1.00
1 quart, tin pump, brass tank 1.40



VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

Here is a tested and approved fertilizer, good for trees, shrubs, plants, lawns and potted plants. Easy to apply; no objectionable odor. Just the thing for the home owner to use.
5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00;
100 lbs. \$5.00; 1 ton \$100.00.

FRAIM'S TREE DRESSING

Prevent decay and subsequent loss of trees by using this handy dressing. Easy to apply; effective; scientifically prepared. Use on all damaged parts and after trimming trees.

1 Quart \$.50
1 Gallon 1.50

PRUNING SHEARS

This is a 9-inch American made heavy shear, medium price. This is not an expensive shear, but will give good service. Everyone needs one of these handy tools.

Price: \$1.00 per pair, postage extra.



FAIRWAY FERTILIZER

PRICES:
10 lb. bag \$1.00
50 lb. bag 3.00

25 lb. bag \$1.75
100 lb. bag 5.00

BLOOMAID

A Plant Food

PRICES:

Pulverized Form, 1-lb. can.....	\$.25
Pulverized Form, 5 lb. container..	.50
Pulverized Form, 25 lb. bag.....	1.75
Pulverized Form, 100 lb. bag.....	5.00
Tablet Form (125 Tablets).....	.25
Liquid Form (8-oz. bottle) .....	.50

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR. Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth.

10 lb. cake, \$3.00; postage extra.
1 lb. cake, 50c; postage extra.
8 oz. cake, 25c; postage extra.
3 oz. cake, 15c; postage extra.



WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

PRICE: Per 100 pounds \$2.75

BONE MEAL

PRICE: Per 100 pounds \$3.50

PEAT

Imported Peat, \$5.00 per bale of 20 bushels.

Florida Peat, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

Prices on ton lots on application.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

On account of Parcel Post regulations, these items will have to be sent by Express or Freight.

Arsenate of Lead, Powder.....	1 lb.	50c.	4 lbs.	\$1.75
"Black Leaf 40"	1 oz.	35c.	1/2 lb.	1.25
Bordeaux Mixture	1 lb.	50c.	4 lbs.	1.75
Nutonex			4 lbs.	.60
Paracide	1 lb.	50c.	5 lbs.	2.00
Scalecide, in cans	1 qt.	75c.	1 gal.	1.75

EVER GREEN

Non-Poisonous Insecticide

PRICES:

1 oz.	\$.35 each	6 oz.	\$ 1.00 each
16 oz.	2.00 each	32 oz.	3.50 each
1 gal.	13.00 each	5 gal.	50.00 each

STIM-U-PLANT

Use Stim-U-Plant tablets. A concentrated plant food for shrubs, roses and vegetables. Gets marvelous results; easy to apply. Small package, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1,000 tablets in bucket, \$3.50. Full directions.

LOMA PLANT FOOD

PRICES:

1 lb. can	\$.25	5 lb. can.....	\$.60
10 lb. bag	1.00	25 lb. bag.....	2.00
50 lb. bag	3.50	100 lb. bag.....	6.00



SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES AND APRICOTS

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water. If troubled with Shot Hole Fungus, substitute <i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf Curl. Brown rot. Shot hole fungus General sanitation.
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water, with Arsenate of Lead ¾ lb. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown Rot. Scab.

Dritomitic Sulphur—dry powder. Contains 90% highly toxic and active sulphur and 10% adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable to destroy Brown Rot fungus apothecia on the fallen mummified fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf Blister Mite Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If scale is present make application of Scalecide, 2 gal. to 50 gal. of water. If Pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 oz. to 50 gal. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are 2/3 off.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water with Arsenate of Lead 1¼ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf Spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf spot.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gal. of water.	Brown rot. Leaf spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyces) have shed.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

FOR CHERRIES—Continued

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomitic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water. Where Cherry maggots are present, use 2½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. of Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gal. of water, and <i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Grapevine flea-beetle. Black rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 ins. long and before blooming.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Flea-beetle. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 3 to 12 inches long.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are ¼ off.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water.	Grape rot worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead. If rose bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper, or other sucking insects are present use 16 oz. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gal. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the *Bordeaux*.

FOR PECANS and ENGLISH WALNUTS and other NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gal. water.	Leaf spot. Case bearer.

For borers, inject Carbon bisulphide; close holes with putty or clay.

FOR ROSES

1. When dormant.	Scalecide: 1 gal. to 20 gal. water.	Scale.
2. When insects make appearance.	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap 1 lb. to 5 gal. water. Add 2 teaspoonsful Black-Leaf 40 to each gallon.	Aphis or plant lice. Leaf hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	<i>Bordeaux</i> Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gal. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with <i>Bordeaux</i> .	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SHADE TREES

Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. of water. Root Borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early autumn—October 10th in this locality. For table of smaller quantities see full directions on each container sold by us.

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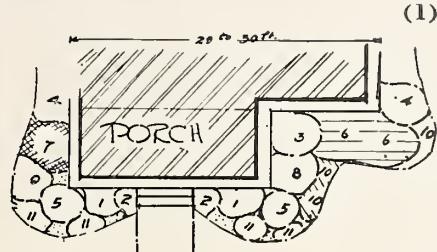
Attractive Planting Plans for Small Homes

From the following diagrams you may select one which
may be slightly modified to fill your requirements:

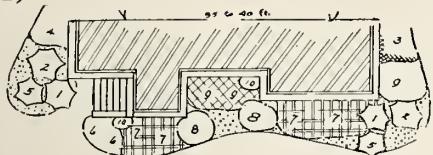
Planting Plan No. 1

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	2 Abelia Grandiflora	18-24"	.75	\$ 1.50
2	2 Nandina Domestica	15-18"	1.50	3.00
3	1 Pyranantha Gibbsi Yunnanensis	18-24"	1.25	1.25
4	2 Ligustrum Japonicum Aureum	18-24"	1.00	2.00
5	2 Pittosporum Tobira	12-15"	1.25	2.50
6	2 Spiraea Van Houttei	2-3"	.50	1.00
7	1 Lonicera Fragrantissima	2-3"	.50	.50
8	1 Forsythia Suspensa	2-3"	.50	.50
9	1 Cydonia Japonica	18-24"	.75	.75
10	3 Spiraea Thunbergi	12-18"	.50	1.50
11	4 Spiraea Anthony Waterer	2 yrs.	.50	2.00
				\$16.50

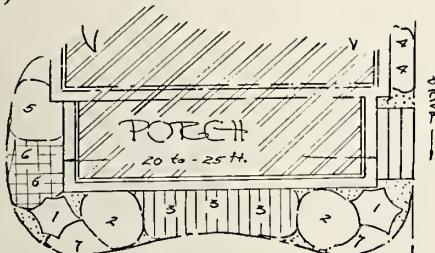
SPECIAL PRICE—\$15.25



(2)



(3)



Planting Plan No. 4

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	2 Berberis Atropurpurea	18-24"	\$2.50	\$ 5.00
2	4 Nandina Domestica	15-18"	1.50	6.00
3	4 Spiraea Thunbergi	12-18"	.50	2.00

SPECIAL PRICE—\$11.75

Planting Plan No. 2

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	2 Thuja Orientalis	3-4'	\$3.00	\$ 6.00
2	2 Thuja Compacta	18-24"	2.50	5.00
3	1 Eleagnus Pungens Reflexa	18-24"	2.00	2.00
4	1 Laurcerasus Officinalis	15-18"	1.50	1.50
5	2 Juniperus Pfitzeriana	15-18"	2.50	5.00
6	2 Jasminum Primulinum	18-24"	.50	1.00
7	4 Abelia Grandiflora	18-24"	.75	3.00
8	2 Ligustrum Lucidum	18-24"	2.00	4.00
9	3 Spiraea Van Houttei	2-3"	.50	1.50
10	2 Hedera Helix—English Ivy—Extra Strong		.35	.35

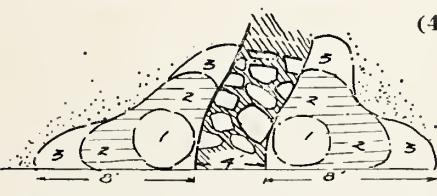
SPECIAL PRICE—\$27.25

Planting Plan No. 3

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	2 Juniperus Oblonga	3-4'	\$3.00	\$ 6.00
2	2 Pyranantha Gibbsi Yunnanensis	18-24"	1.25	2.50
3	3 Abelia Grandiflora	18-24"	.75	2.25
4	2 Nandina Domestica	15-18"	1.50	3.00
5	1 Lonicera Fragrantissima	2-3"	.50	.50
6	2 Cotoneaster Simonsii	18-24"	1.50	3.00
7	2 Spiraea Thunbergi	18-24"	.60	1.20

SPECIAL PRICE—\$15.95

(4)



Planting Plan No. 4

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	2 Berberis Atropurpurea	18-24"	\$2.50	\$ 5.00
2	4 Nandina Domestica	15-18"	1.50	6.00
3	4 Spiraea Thunbergi	12-18"	.50	2.00

\$13.00

Planting Plan No. 5

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	1 Lagerstroemia Indica Crimson	2-3"	.75	.75
2	2 Cydonia Japonica	18-24"	.75	1.50
3	4 Spiraea Reevesiana Lanceata	2-3"	.50	2.00
4	4 Jasminum Primulinum	18-24"	.50	2.00
5	6 Spiraea Thunbergi	12-18"	.45	2.70
6	1 Lonicera Fragrantissima	2-3"	.50	.50

\$9.45

SPECIAL PRICE—\$8.50

Planting Plan No. 6

Key		Size	Price	Total
1	1 Ligustrum Japonicum	2-3"	\$1.50	\$ 1.50
2	2 Nandina Domestica	15-18"	1.50	3.00
3	2 Abelia Grandiflora	18-24"	.75	1.50
4	3 Hypericum Moserianum	1 yr.	.50	1.50
5	2 Spiraea Thunbergi	12-18"	.50	1.00
6	1 Thuja Orientalis Aurea Pyramidalis	3-4'	5.00	5.00

\$13.50

SPECIAL PRICE—\$12.25

Planting Plan No. 7

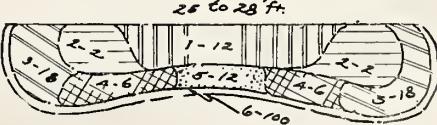
PERENNIAL BORDER PLANTING

Key		Price	Total
1	12 Hollyhocks	\$.17½	\$ 2.10
2	4 Lantana	.25	1.00
3	36 Iris Germanica	17½	6.30
4	12 Hardy Phlox	.20	2.40
5	12 Verbena	12½	1.50
6	100 Pansies	2.50	2.50

\$15.80

SPECIAL PRICE—\$14.25

(5)





NANDINA Domestica